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# THE TIMES

SATURDAY MAY 1 1982

Price twenty pence

No 61,222

## US imposes economic and military curbs on Argentina

● The United States came down firmly on Britain's side in the Falklands crisis yesterday. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, announced limited military and economic sanctions against Argentina. ● Señor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said his country was ready to continue peace efforts. But sovereignty was not negotiable. ● Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will be going to Washington today or tomorrow to see Mr Haig and he will go on to New York to see the United Nations Secretary General. ● In Buenos Aires, the Soviet Ambassador had a meeting with an Argentine Minister.

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 30

The United States finally came out in support of Britain in its dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands, today, announcing limited military and economic sanctions against Argentina and its willingness to supply material support to British forces. A statement made by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, at a hastily arranged press conference this morning, made it clear that the United States had decided to end its role of "honorary broker" because of Argentina's failure to accept the latest American settlement proposals. Mr Haig said that the South Atlantic crisis was about to enter a "new and dangerous phase in which large-scale military action is likely."

Although today's announcement marked the end of his three-week long mediation effort, Mr Haig emphasized that the Reagan Administration remained ready to assist Britain and Argentina in finding "an early and fair settlement." The decision to side openly with Britain was clearly designed to put maximum pressure on the military junta in Buenos Aires to reconsider the American peace plan before committing itself to a war with Britain.

Mr Haig emphasized in his statement that the United States effort all along had been to restore peace in the South Atlantic through the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for an end to hostilities, an Argentine withdrawal and a diplomatic settlement to the longstanding dispute about the islands' sovereignty. The sanctions announced



Mr Haig: "Aggression must not succeed."

## Costa Méndez refuses to concede sovereignty

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, April 30

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, today said his Government was ready to continue to take part in efforts aimed at a peaceful resolution of the Falkland Islands conflict, but that the issue of Argentine sovereignty over the islands, the main sticking point for both sides, was not negotiable. He made the remarks to reporters immediately following a half-hour meeting with the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Señor Costa Méndez said: "We are ready to discuss every aspect of the problem, except Argentine sovereignty over the islands."

On the sanctions announced today by the United States Secretary of State, against Argentina and the decision to side with Britain in the dispute, Señor Costa Méndez said he would have to study the statement. He said the expectation that a military clash was imminent with the breakdown of the peace initiative undertaken by Mr Haig, Señor Costa Méndez said it was up to Mr Haig to characterize the mission as a failure. "I do not see any problem in the intervention of Mr Haig and the United Nations towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict."

The Argentine Government had not rejected the latest proposals put forward by Mr Haig. "We have made observations, but that does not mean that we have rejected the plan," he said. There had been speculation that Argentina, with the American shift towards Britain, would look towards the United Nations to defuse the crisis, but Argentine sources said Señor Costa Méndez had not requested mediation from the Secretary General, at least for the time being.

He had earlier met the President of the Security Council, Mr Kamanda Wa Kamanda, but did not request a meeting of the council. The general feeling that the United Nations would not yet take on an active role in the crisis was underscored by plans for Señor Costa Méndez to fly home to Buenos Aires later today.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, reacted with great scepticism to reports that Señor Costa Méndez had announced his country's willingness to accept the Security Council Resolution 502 to withdraw from the islands "in its entirety" (Our Foreign Staff writes).

The Foreign Secretary said: "It's difficult to know what weight to attach to it. They have been totally reluctant to withdraw. They have been building up their forces all the time... One does not know what validity to put on it. It seems to me that this step must have quite a lot of verification." Mr Pym added that during the last weeks of negotiations it had been very difficult to know who one was dealing with on the Argentine side, whether General Galtieri, Señor Costa Méndez, or members of the Junta. □ Madrid: Señor Pérez de Cuellar was quoted as saying he would not mediate in the crisis unless asked to by Britain and Argentina. (Reuters reports). "I do not believe the Security Council will decide to entrust the Secretary with a negotiation. All this is very difficult without the parties' agreement."

## Britain wins farming round

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 30

President Mitterrand of France and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor last night led a behind-the-scenes attempt to isolate Britain from its EEC partners during four farm price negotiations here. Had the ploy succeeded it would have put Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, at a severe bargaining disadvantage in the next round of negotiations on Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, which are expected to take place in the Ardennes next weekend. As it was Mr. Alick Buchanan-Smith, a Minister of State at the Agriculture Ministry, who scarcely left the negotiating table during the 24 and a half hours of discussion, was able to emerge at the end and say: "We are not isolated. We have never been isolated in the whole of these negotiations."

This means that it is still impossible for Britain's partners to point an accusing finger and claim that it is deliberately blocking a farm price settlement in order to blackmail the Community into agreeing a large rebate in its contribution to the EEC budget.

A broad agreement was, nevertheless, reached for a record £840m increase in agricultural spending which will add nearly 11 per cent to the Community's farm budget.

Estimates show this would add about 1.2 points to the British retail food index.

Despite the bang under his eyes and the stubble in his cheeks, Mr Buchanan-Smith had a ready smile on his lips at the end. He was particularly pleased at having led the move to introduce the new £67m scheme to help small dairy farmers which will penalise larger producers. He was also pleased about progress in creating a new scheme to help to dry up Europe's wine lake.

He had pointed home yet again the fact that Britain cannot be expected to agree to any settlement until it knows the size of its budget contribution and so he tabled on the "excessive size of the price increases". He even had time to table reserves on projects for aubergines and apricots.

Most of all, he had carefully avoided the yawning trap of isolation which had been dug for him. Greece placed a total reserve on the entire proposed package until it is offered special measures to deal with inflation. Italy had reserves on the level of prices being proposed for wine bought in for distillation.

The telephone lines between Luxembourg and most of the European capitals had been buzzing all the previous evening, according to the Foreign Office.

Continued on back page, col 7

## PC told to resign for leaking data

A police constable who leaked information on private individuals stored on a police computer to a private investigator was yesterday required to resign from the Thames Valley force. Another constable in the same force has retired on health grounds but would otherwise have faced disciplinary charges for a similar offence.

## Botha-Kaunda useful summit

Useful was the official cautious description of the exchange of views between Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kaunda of Zambia in a caravan straddling the Republic's border with Botswana.

## Statesman staff accept editor

Staff at the *New Statesman* accepted Mr Hugh Stephenson, former editor of *The Times Business News*, as their new editor after a series of meetings. Mr Stephenson said he had accepted the editorship in principle, subject to detailed agreement over terms. Profile, page 2

## BNOC plans to expand abroad

The state-owned British National Oil Corporation, which yesterday reported record annual pretax profits of \$43m, is planning to expand overseas, partly in response to North-Sea oil taxes.

## Prince receives freedom of town



The Prince of Wales, in full uniform as Colonel of the Welsh Guards, when he received the freedom of Carmarthen on behalf of his regiment.

## Iranians launch second attack

Iran claims to have followed recent Gulf War victories with advances on the southern front and the capture of 1,000 Iraqi prisoners. The Iraqis say they have counter-attacked.

## Villa fined for crowd trouble

Aston Villa, the European Cup finalists, were fined £14,500 and ordered to play their next home European tie behind closed doors as a result of crowd disturbances during their semi-final match against Anderlecht in Brussels.

## Hongkong hint

China's newly-drafted constitution, which allows for special administrative regions, may provide an indication of what will happen to Hongkong when Britain loses the colony expires in 1997.

Leader page 13  
Letters: On Christians and war, from the Reverend P G Atkinson, and Mr David Evans; inner-city housing, from Mr David Bebb and others; public lending right, from Lord Willis.  
Leading articles: Falklands, Thailand.  
Features: page 9  
The most puzzling Pantheon, by Jill Craigie; the world comes to Knoxville, Tennessee; the easy way out for Poland's internees.  
Obituary, page 14  
Major Richard Gatehouse, Air Vice-Marshal H V Satterly, Frau Ilse von Hassell.

Route News	2-3	Obituary	14
O'Scas News	4-6	Parliament	6
Appointments	14	Religion	14
Art	9	Sale Room	14
Business	15-18	Sat Review	8-14
Church	14	Science	2
Court	14	Shopping	11
Crossword	24	Sport	20-21
Events	24	TV & Radio	22
Features	9	Theatre	22
Gardening	14	Universities	14
Law Report	6	Weather	24
Letters	13	Wills	14

## Pym flying to talks with Haig and UN

By David Cross

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night he was extremely glad that the United States had now come down decisively on the side of Britain in the Falklands dispute.

"To have the world's most powerful state on our side must make Argentina see that aggression cannot pay," he told a press conference at the Foreign Office.

Mr Pym said that he would be going to Washington today or tomorrow to review the new situation with Mr Haig to discuss the next steps. He would then go on to New York to see the Secretary General of the United Nations. "We shall not abandon our efforts for a peaceful settlement," Mr Pym said. "But Argentina must withdraw, as the Security Council resolution demanded four weeks ago."

"Then we shall be entirely ready to move on to the negotiations foreseen in the third point of the resolution. A conference or any other kind of negotiations can be considered." Mr Pym said it had been the British Government's strategy all along to build up the economic, diplomatic and military pressures on Argentina. "Now with the United States backing, I am more confident than ever that justice will prevail against

## Argentines aggressors - Reagan

Washington, April 30.

President Reagan today called Argentina an aggressor for seizing the Falkland Islands and said aggression must not be allowed to succeed.

He addressed a luncheon meeting of newspaper editors shortly after Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, announced military and economic sanctions against Argentina.

Mr Reagan said the United States had not received any request for assistance from Britain so far. "What the Secretary (of State) was saying was that we must remember that the aggression is the part of Argentina in this dispute over the sovereignty of that little ice-cold bunch of land down there," he said.

"The principle that all of us must abide by is armed aggression of that kind must not be allowed to succeed." He said the United States would be a diplomatic solution to the crisis before further military action took place. "We have gone as far as we can go," he said, referring to the mediation efforts of Mr Haig. "Now there are still discussions going on at the United Nations. I believe neither side wants violence."

He repeated Mr Haig's statement that the United States would not become directly involved militarily in the dispute - Reuters.

□ Mr Haig's announcement of economic sanctions against Argentina drew quick praise from members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (the Press Association reports).

Mr Harold Brown, the former Secretary of Defence, said the actions indicated that President Reagan had gone more than halfway.

Senator Claiborne Pell, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said he had assured Mr Walter Shessels, Under-Secretary of State, over the telephone that he supported the action taken and that he believed the majority of his colleagues did.

Senator Charles Percy said that he thought the Administration's action effectively reflected the sentiment of a resolution adopted by the Senate last night by a 79-1 vote, calling for the United States to take steps to help Britain.



Mr Pym last night: Timing of American support for Britain was about right.



**By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent**

## New Sunday paper

**By a Staff Reporter**

former editor of *The Sun* and the *News of the World* who is now editor of *The Mail on Sunday*, said yesterday that his paper would be quite distinct from the weekday paper. What that would follow that newspaper's traditional political outlook of independent Conservatism.

## Print dispute

Dismissal notices went out last night to 168 machine minders at the Eric Bemrose Printing Works, Liverpool, over unofficial disruptive action in a pay dispute

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nday paper

**"Times" past and present: Keyboard operators at work on (left) a Linotype and (right) a new visual display unit.**

**By Alan Hamilton**

*The Times* must be circumspect in its claims. We are, to be exact, the first British broadsheet national newspaper to be set entirely by photocomposition. A similar process is already employed at the *Daily Mirror*.

To sell the benefits of new technology to the reader is difficult, for he is likely to notice only its failings, although he may observe a cleaner and crisper imprint of print on paper. Its advan-

But it could not have been undertaken at a worse time. Mr George Vowles, head printer of *The Times*, said: "We bought it in at a time of recession, with three million people already unemployed. We did it while the ownership of the newspaper was changing, and while the paper itself was being radically altered."

The system was designed for direct input of copy by journalists and advertising staff, but that day is not yet with us. Who taps the keys is the central issue wherever the new technology is introduced.

It is the Linotype, the successor to that first typesetting machine, which has been made redundant at *The Times*, and will become obsolete at *The Sunday Times* when that newspaper, too, is converted.

By the Staff of "Natur

Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Joanen found that in nests at dry sites a temperature of about 35°C was maintained and all the hatchlings that eventually emerged were males. In contrast, the temperature in the more numerous nests in very wet sites throughout the marsh was around 30°C and eggs from these nests produced only females.

The small increases in temperature thought to have occurred at the end of the Cretaceous period, when dinosaurs became extinct, may have had a profound and ultimately disastrous effect on the ratio between males and females.

*Nature* (vol 296, p 850), April 29, 1982.

Nature — Times News Service, 1982.

## Heritage hope

Conservationists have to salvage many of the features of Barlaston Hall, which was

## Karpov leading

## Blast kills two

Two RAF men were killed in an explosion at the Royal Aircraft Establishment base at West Freugh near Stran-

working on a bombing range.

The **Caterbury Gospels**, said to have been given to St Augustine by Pope Gregory in the sixth century, are to

John Paul II and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr

The ceremonial placing of the gospels on the throne used by the Archbishops of Canterbury has been chosen as a symbol of the historic occasion for two reasons. It represents the original link between Canterbury and Rome—it was Gregory who

He said yesterday that he

**By our Labour Correspondent**

At the same conference yesterday, Mr Tebbit went out of his way to point out **been** concerned in malice and born out of hostility to the **very** idea of trade unionism".

**By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent**

church has moved away from the doctrine that church tradition sometimes took precedence over scripture, the Church of England has generally raised its estimation of the significance of tradition. Recent theological discussion between the churches found no conflict between the two positions.

The Pope and the Archbishop will also make two acts of homage, one at the Martyrs' Chapel and one at the point where Thomas Becket was murdered. The entire congregation will also join in the recitation of baptismal vows and of the Apostles' Creed.

**By Nicholas Timmin**

said. There were other ways for childless couples to acquire a child; adoption was one.

**By John Young**  
*Culture Correspondent*

**Development Banks and  
United Nations Food and  
Agriculture Organisation.**

**Qversas selling prices**

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.65  
Belgium B frs 40; Canada \$2.40  
Cannes Pcs 125; Cyprus \$50 and  
Denmark Dir 100; Dubai Dir 75  
France Ffrs 100; Germany DM 75  
Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 2  
Holland G1 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq  
1.500; Irish Republic \$50  
Italy L 330; Kuwait K 1.50  
1.300; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg  
L 335; Madeira Esc 75; Maldives  
Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 1.50  
Oman R 100; Pakistan Pcs 100  
Esc 90; Qatar Qat 1.50; Saudi Arab  
SR 4.50; Singapore \$5.00; Spain P  
125; Sweden Skr 2.00; Switzerland  
0.600; Taiwan \$5.00; Tunisia T  
0.600; USA \$1.50; UAE Dir 7.50  
Yugoslavia Din 50

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66" x 18" **£6.65**

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## Breakaway buoys to be banned

Metal buoys which are a hazard to ships and smaller boats when they break adrift from oil rigs in the North Sea are to be banned, the Department of Energy has announced. Some of the big steel canister buoys occasionally wash ashore on Shetland beaches. (Jonathan Willis writes.)

The breakaway buoys drifting at sea are a hazard to North Sea fishermen and yacht skippers. Any small wooden vessel hitting one in the dark would have little chance of survival and they are difficult to detect by radar if there is a sea running.

The buoys are used to mark anchors on oil rigs and although the industry is getting better at recovering them, unmarked buoys are a problem for coastguards. The cost of recovery then has to be paid out of public funds.

Concern about the dangerous floats has led the Department of Energy to announce the ban on steel buoys for most purposes in the North Sea oilfields. From May 1 next year, soft buoys will have to be used.

## Prison officers sent for trial

Five prison officers facing charges of conspiracy to defraud were yesterday committed for trial by Liverpool magistrates. But another officer, Mr George Rimmer, of Heathfield Road, Southport, was discharged.

The five are alleged to have overcharged prisoners in the canteen at Walton Prison, Liverpool, between April, 1979, and October, 1980. They are: Peter Baylison, of 10, St. James' Road, Southport; Patrick Flynn, of Oakham Drive, Fazakerley; Michael Kelly, of 10, Wollaton Road, Maghull; Walter Lonsdale, of Southport Road, Southport; and David Tyndall, of Ashcroft Road, Formby, Merseyside.

## Court order

Anthony William Brandford-Sackey, a student, aged 17, of Oak Tree Close, Leeds, was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure at Leeds Crown Court yesterday for the murder of Mrs Malika Dheerasinghe, aged 29, a cleaner at his former school.

## Coach fined

Raymond Bunkell, aged 32, of Kempton Drive, Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk, the coach of Colchester United Football Club, was fined £200 by Hereford magistrates yesterday after pleading guilty to using insulting words and behaviour to Hereford United's officials during a match in March.

## Army wife killed

Police launched a murder hunt yesterday after an army corporal's wife was found murdered. Mrs Susan Neil, aged 22, had been beaten and strangled when her husband found her in her bed at army married quarters in Wilkins Park, Aldershot, Hampshire.

## Aid warning

Lord Justice Ormrod criticized legal aid authorities in the Court of Appeal yesterday for partly financing intractable disputes over children used as "footballs" between problem families and local authorities.

## New on the air

Radio Cambridgeshire, the BBC's twenty-third local radio station, goes on the air today for 42 hours a week covering the county from studios in Cambridge and Peterborough.

## Graves dispute

Funerals and cremations in Liverpool will be halted from next Tuesday as 140 grave-diggers carry out their threat to strike in protest at city council plans to cut the wages bill by £50,000.

## Police in web of corruption, informant says

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A web of alleged police corruption in which officers investigated crimes in which they had taken part, and in which one officer tipped off criminals about police surveillance and other passed on police documents to criminals was described, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday by an important informant.

Mr Michael Gervaise said that men connected with a burglary in Birmingham escaped arrest after being warned by the police. He added that some police officers belonged to the same Freemasons' lodge as people involved in the £3m silver bullion robbery in Essex in 1980.

Mr Gervaise, who admitted his part in the robbery and gave information, said two men who received the large reward given after most of the bullion was recovered, were friendly with a police officer who was himself friendly with a man still wanted for the robbery.

Living evidence in a burglary case, Mr Gervaise already told the court earlier this week that he believed a police inquiry was taking place into possible corruption.

Mr Gervaise, who has admitted crimes involving more than £6m and named 41 people to the police, called as a prosecution witness in the case of Mr John Godwin, aged 40, of Hertfordshire, and Mr Brian Reader, aged 43, of Blackheath, south London, who have pleaded not guilty to burglary charges.

After he arrived in court earlier in the hearing Mr Gervaise was treated as a hostile witness by the prosecution. He said he made statements against Mr Godwin and Mr Reader because he was told to do so by the police.

Under cross-examination he said that he changed his mind because of fears that crimes in which the police had been involved would be revealed and his "supergrass" status would be affected.

On Wednesday, Mr Gervaise said a Detective Insp Derek Ramsey, of Scotland Yard's Robbery Squad had been involved in crimes with him. Yesterday, still under cross-examination, Mr Gervaise alleged that Mr Ramsey and two other officers had been involved in up to 10 crimes in the 1970s.

Mr Gervaise refused to say what role the officers had played. They had been involved with other criminals, and one a former police officer, he said.

The informant had falsely linked the two defendants to a burglary in Birmingham. Mr Gervaise said yesterday that two other men involved with planning the crime were warned that police were taking an interest in them.

He said £2,000 had been paid to the policeman who gave the warning. Mr Gervaise said he would not reveal his name.

Mr Gervaise said defence solicitors had raised questions about a series of offences and he was asked by Det Chief Supt Dickson, head of the robbery squad, if anything untoward might come out.

## Questions asked about letter

Mr Gervaise was asked about a letter he had received from Mr Michael Sewell, who is wanted by the police in connection with the silver bullion robbery and an earlier offence, in which Mr Sewell referred to Mr Ramsey and documents. Earlier, Mr Gervaise said he thought the material would be passed to the two defendants.

Yesterday, Mr Gervaise said he passed on details of his links with Mr Ramsey to Mr Sewell to use because Mr Ramsey was involved in the arrest of Mr Sewell for a robbery at Lambeth Town Hall. He pointed to the relationship between the policeman and Mr Gervaise could be found in police records which could be supplied by another officer, Mr Gervaise said. But he would not name the officer.

Mr Timothy Cassel, for the prosecution, asked if he was not worried that Mr Sewell might use the evidence against him after Mr Gervaise had given information against Mr Sewell. Mr Gervaise said he had not been worried.

Cross-examined by Mr Stephen Leslie, for Mr Godwin, Mr Gervaise said he knew nothing about a burglary at Whetstone police station and decided to answer whether he knew anyone taking about £25,000 in jewellery taken from the station.



There is a surprise in store for the children, *The Times* of May 1, 1912 recorded, who go to Kensington Gardens to feed the ducks on the Serpentine this morning. Seventy years later the statue of Peter Pan blowing on a pipe with fairies, mice and squirrels all around, may no longer be a surprise for youngsters, but it still proved an attraction for Daniel and Damian Todd, twins aged 3 years. The bronze figure was the work of Sir George Frampton and a May-day gift from Sir James Barrie.

## Wife freed after killings

A mother who killed her two young daughters while depressed after her husband had left her walked free from court yesterday.

Mrs Mary Warner, aged 31, an infant teacher, of Tebury Gardens, Nantwich, Cheshire, had admitted murdering her daughters Victoria, aged six, and Joanne, aged four, with plastic bags after giving them tablets.

Placing her on probation for three years at Bristol Crown Court, Mr Justice Sheldon told her: "I have no doubt this is not a case for punishment, this is a case for help."

Mrs Warner had denied murdering her daughters but admitted their manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility. The pleas were accepted by Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, for the prosecution.

Mr Tuckey said her husband, Mr Stephen Warner, a Bristol prison officer, left his wife shortly after last Christmas.

On New Year's Eve he told her he did not intend to return and that there was another woman. Mrs Warner committed the offences hours after their conversation, Mr Tuckey said.

## Inquest on fire victims told of wiring

Three elderly widows died in a fire at a Lancashire nursing home which, although registered for 12 residents, had 23 living there at the time, an inquest was told yesterday.

Experts found that the wrong wire had been used in the electrical system. The blaze was caused by repeated arcing and mechanical damage in the lighting circuit.

Mrs Mary Burns, a state registered nurse, said she was proprietor with her husband of the Northwood Nursing Home, in Blackburn, where Mrs Ada Barnes, aged 86, Mrs Margaret Foot, aged 82, and Mrs Charlotte Boersma, aged 76, died on November 9 last year.

Mrs Burns told Mr George Graham, the coroner, that she had informed the area's social services department about the extra residents by telephone, although not by letter, whereupon an official had visited the home.

Mrs Mary Granger, an assistant at the home at the time, said when the fire alarm sounded she tried four times to dial the fire brigade but could not get through. She called Miss Lynda Catterall, the matron on an internal line.

Miss Catterall said she helped to supervise the removal of residents to the ground floor. "There was a lot of shouting and screaming," she said.

She and others tried to get into the room where the fire had started but were driven back by smoke.

Mr Roy Burns said the eight-bedroomed building was completely rewired when he and his wife took it over in 1978. There were fire detectors in every room and fire alarms, although they were not directly linked to the fire station.

Mr Joseph Wilson, the electrician who rewired the home, said he did not think there were faults in his work. But Mr Herbert Bamford, a forensic scientist, said copper wire had been used incorrectly.

Supt Frank Taylor said no police action would be taken against anyone in connection with the deaths, although proceedings were being considered by Lancashire County Council in respect of the licence.

The coroner, recording verdicts of misadventure, said: "Three old ladies were kept in an attic room. To all intents and purposes they were shut away from the world, and bedfast."

## Lords will take on 'sus' law cases

By Frances Gibb

The Metropolitan Police have won leave to appeal to the House of Lords over a High Court ruling that prosecutions they brought under the now defunct "sus" law, or section four of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, are illegal.

The police want to challenge a test ruling by the High Court in February which affected more than 100 potential prosecutions throughout London where defendants had been charged before the Act was repealed last August.

Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the divisional court, held that Mr Eric Crowther, the stipendiary magistrate, had been wrong to allow a prosecution on a "sus" charge to proceed against Casimir Simeon, a student aged 18.

They issued an order prohibiting the magistrate from continuing the proceedings and an order of mandamus requiring him to dismiss the charge against Mr Simeon.

The charge that Mr Simeon, of Tottenham, north London, was "a suspected person, loitering with intent

to commit an arrestable offence" had been made before August 27, 1981, when that section of the Vagrancy Act was repealed and replaced by the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The police sought leave to appeal to the House of Lords in order, they said, to clarify the law, but were refused. They were then able to seek leave directly from the House of Lords itself, and that has been granted.

In the meantime Mr Simeon remains on unconfinement bail, his case adjourned, even though the police had said they would offer no evidence in the outstanding cases.

Mr Simeon's lawyer, Mr Neville Kesselman, said he was continuing with proceedings for the contempt of Mr Crowther for contempt of court. Mr Crowther declined to dismiss the case after the High Court ruling and instead agreed to adjourn it at the request of the lawyers for the Metropolitan Police pending the Lords appeal.

Mr Kesselman said that if the police were not going to prosecute it was wrong to use his client as a device for clarifying the law.

## Twelve tomes will bind together Ulster law

From Craig Seton, Belfast

The mighty task of putting together in 12 volumes, totalling nearly 10,000 pages, all the legislation affecting Northern Ireland since 1921 should be completed in the province this year.

Yesterday, the first three volumes of the second edition of *Statutes Revised, Northern Ireland* was presented to Lord Lowry, the province's Lord Chief Justice, by Lord Gormie, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office.

The 12 volumes will replace the first edition published more than 25 years ago. The new work is costing £500,000 to produce and will cost £750 to buy. It will cover all Acts of Parliament of England, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom passed before 1921 affecting Northern Ireland; acts of the former Stormont Parliament in the province and measures of the ill-fated Northern Ireland Assembly; and scores of Orders in Council in the House of Commons under direct rule.

The first three volumes cover the period from 1921 to 1963. The new works will not include the text of acts passed by the United Kingdom Parliament after 1920.

The second edition will bring together nearly 1,500 individual items of legislation up to March 1981. The full text is being made available on magnetic tape in the first step towards an electronic data base for law in Northern Ireland, giving the legal profession the considerable advantage of instant retrieval.

Professor Colin Campbell of the Law Faculty at Queens University, Belfast said: "This new edition is a breakthrough. It marks an important start in establishing a data base of Northern Ireland law in computer readable form. It may mean that Northern Ireland will take a lead in using modern technology in the task of tracing and retrieving specific provisions from existing law."

The *Statutes Revised, Northern Ireland, Second Edition*, (Stationery office £750).

## Minister defends drug decision

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, yesterday defended the Government's decision to over-ride its drug safety advisory body and refuse approval for the long-term use of the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera.

The drug's manufacturers, meanwhile, said the decision was "a political response to pressure groups", and some doctors who already use the controversial contraceptive long-term on their own responsibility, said they would continue to do so.

The Campaign Against Depo-Provera, which challenges the drug's safety and says it is used of socially deprived and black women without their proper consent, welcomed the decision, although Mr Clarke denied that pressure from lay bodies had influenced the Government.

Upjohn the manufacturer, said: "We deplore the way in which obvious political pressure has over-ruled scientific evidence. Neither society nor the women of the UK are well served by such abuse of a supposedly rational process."

The drug had been used for 20 years in millions of women for long-term contra-

ception and was safe and effective, the company said. It is used in 80 countries, although in the United States approval has been refused.

Mr Clarke said the Government had taken the unprecedented step of rejecting the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines because the committee's recommendation had been "very guarded".

The committee recommended that the drug should be used only as a last resort, where all other forms of contraception were unsuitable or their side effects unacceptable.

It attached four warnings to the long-term use of the drug: that it can be secreted in breast milk, that doctors should check women are not pregnant when it is given, that in monkeys at 50 times the normal dose tumours had developed (although "the relevance of this to man has not been established"), and that a few cases of breast cancer had been reported (although "no causal relationship has been established").

Mr Clarke said there was no way of enforcing a restriction making it a con-

traceptive of last resort. The Government believed the possible risks outweighed the benefits, and there was the question of whether informed consent could be given by some of the women for whom it might be used, such as the severely mentally ill or mentally handicapped.

"Some say it should be used on promiscuous women who keep having abortions. I do not think that would be very popular."

On BBC Radio, Mr Clarke said: "There have been some appalling cases over the last 10 to 20 years of dangerous drugs being used where each individual doctor cannot make a judgment about whether a particular drug is necessarily safe. They rely on the licensing system."

In a Third World country, such as Thailand, where the drug has been widely used, a different judgment might be made.

In Britain, with other forms of contraception available, the benefits offered were small.

Dr Elizabeth Wilson, coordinator of Glasgow's family planning services, said she too would still use it long-term.

## Where Ratepayers threaten the Alliance

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

### LOCAL ELECTIONS

unashamedly local. We invented community politics here 30 or 40 years ago."

The issues are the M25 and its slip roads; local playing fields; sewerage and the apparent concentration of the present Conservative administration of the interests of Romford, where Ratepayers are nothing if not suspicious of council spending.

The association, which links several residents and community organizations in the wards, has 6,500 members, united by a monthly newsletter. Mr Ronald Over, a candidate in the Cranham ward and like many Havering residents a daily commuter into the centre of London, said Ratepayers' candidates have a large personal following.

He and his colleagues are resolutely anti-party. "In local affairs residents know most issues are non-political. Therefore they speak constructively on the merits of each case, value for money and constant attention to the needs of each ward, in order to keep the environ-

ment pleasant and services good."

Havering is a prosperous borough; the estate agent's window by Upminster station has little to offer below £40,000. It is the area to which rising East Enders have moved, and where better-off manual workers from Fords of Dagenham buy their homes. Even Mr Ronald Whitworth, the long-time Labour leader on the council (Labour has 10 seats), allows the rather conservative characteristics of the borough as a whole.

But his party has plenty of issues and a solid core of support on such council estates as the gigantic demolition at Harold Hill. Labour protests that younger people in the borough cannot set up home because the Conservative council has been selling off too many houses and not building new homes.

Labour hopes to gain votes over the recent doubling of bus and Tube fares and even Mr Jack Moultrie, the Conservative leader, acknowledges that commuters face "astronomical" prices for their daily journeys. A typist travelling into London could face a bill of £10 to £15 a week.

Havering is entirely new territory for the Alliance.

The Liberals have no seats at present nor much history of success. The Social Democrats' two council seats were donated by Labour and Ratepayer defectors.

But the Alliance has mobilized 55 candidates for the election and according to their coordinator, Mrs Ann Gordon, their canvassing has turned up an encouraging number of people who are "undecided" but open to Alliance persuasion. A target for Alliance propaganda is the "extravagance" of the Conservatives.

That theme turns up, oddly enough, in the literature of all the parties opposing the present administration and focuses on the decision by the Conservatives to build a large leisure complex called the Dolphin Centre in Romford.



## Cricket and Money. Mike Brearley takes a stance.

The Empire crumbled. Wars came and went. Men walked on the moon, and the world turned and changed.

But in one field at least, civilisation was upheld.

Cricket was cricket. Until Mr Packer arrived and turned it into a circus.

Or so the story goes...

It's true that we've seen some pretty bad behaviour in the last few years. Batsmen kicking bowlers, umpires being deliberately knocked over - and far, far worse.

But we almost went to war with the Aussies over the 'bodyline' controversy. Fifty years ago.

And dodging the firecrackers in Karachi and the beer cans in Sydney has never exactly been a picnic.

Has money destroyed cricket? Has it devalued the players' motives?

There are no easy answers. But Mike Brearley came up with some fascinating conclusions when we commissioned him to write an exclusive article as a run-in to the new season.

You'll find him in our Sports pages tomorrow. In amongst the News, Reviews, Business, the Arts and everything else that makes the Sunday Times compulsive reading for some 4 million people every weekend.

Mike Brearley's only human. Try as he might - and he certainly does - he can't be expected to provide a totally objective opinion.

But you can be sure there's one thing he always observes.

Fair play.

Catch him this Sunday.



## FALKLANDS CRISIS

## Americans may help British with equipment

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

British defence chiefs are expected to confer with the Americans this weekend over possible transatlantic help for the Falklands task force.

So far Britain has drawn heavily, though covertly, on United States intelligence services and on a variety of United States facilities at Ascension Island — the halfway supply base for ships steaming south.

Now the Ministry of Defence might even consider borrowing American equipment to supplement British stocks which were not built up with the present crisis in mind.

The United States Marine Corps, for instance, has over 100 Harrier vertical take-off aircraft which could be "loaned" in an emergency, assuming the marines can part with some.

These Harriers, like those in service with the RAF, are not fitted out for the air defence role practised by Sea Harriers on the task force's two aircraft carriers. But like a number of RAF aircraft which are now on their way to the South Atlantic, they could be adapted.

Hercules C130 transport aircraft are among other items of equipment common to both countries — and so are a number of other weapons.

like the Sea King helicopter and the Sidewinder missile.

American equipment which is not in service with British forces would involve re-training, which would take too long. Sources last night, however, explained that they had first to discover what kind of aid the Americans had in mind, and what facilities the task force commander, Rear Admiral John Woodward, needed most.

Would the Americans for instance be prepared to let British warships and auxiliaries use American supply vessels, including others at sea?

One source, while welcoming the diplomatic and psychological boost to Britain's Falklands campaign, had to admit that he could not think of anything which the task force badly lacked.

By now a supply line has more or less been established to keep the front-line ships well stocked with fuel, food and ammunition.

What Admiral Woodward would really appreciate from the Americans is the use of an operating base which is nearer than Ascension Island and more congenial than South Georgia.

## Task force poised

## All quiet in the MEZ, ministry reports

By Our Defence Correspondent

The military situation remained uncertain and the atmosphere tense last night in Britain where preparations continued for augmenting the task force and broadening the ministry's options, unofficial sources disclosed that no contingency plans to deal with an invasion of the Falklands had existed.

Some Argentine warships which have been patrolling their country's long coastline for the past two weeks were said to have moved to a position off Rio Grande, close to the outer limits of the 200-mile zone.

The Ministry of Defence, whose own task force is now presumed to be inside the zone, reported, however, no breaches of it by either Argentine warships or aircraft.

Britain for its part would seem to have refrained from bombing the 4,000-foot runway at Port Stanley — one of the early options open to the Government in its policy of sealing off the Argentine garrison.

In South Georgia, the white ensign was lowered to half-mast for the funeral of the Argentine prisoner who died in what the ministry will describe only as a "serious incident" last Monday.

Argentine sources have named him as Chief Petty Officer Felix Oscar Arturo and there are reports that he was shot. But the ministry, while confirming that his name was Arturo, are awaiting the results of a board of inquiry before giving further details. Other Argentine prisoners are among those giving evidence to the inquiry.

He was buried with full military honours at the ceremony in the tiny cemetery at Grytviken. The distance and the circumstances had prevented any

consultation with his next of kin about his burial. In Britain, where preparations continued for augmenting the task force and broadening the ministry's options, unofficial sources disclosed that no contingency plans to deal with an invasion of the Falklands had existed.

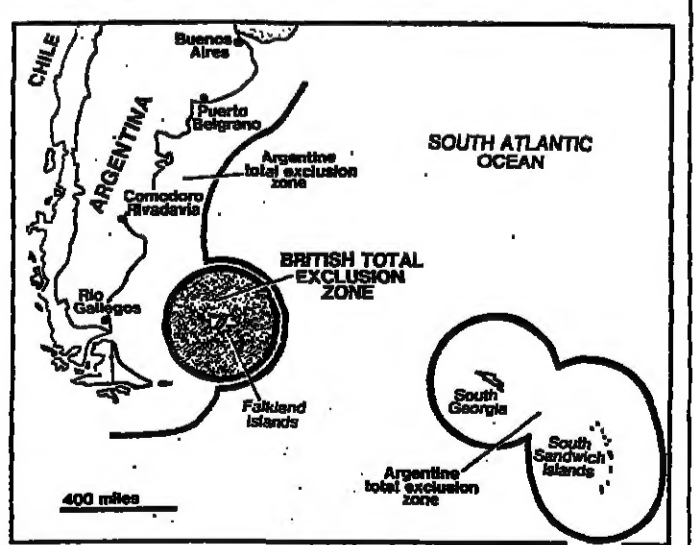
The latest preparations include imminent in-flight refuelling trials for Nimrod maritime patrol and Hercules transport aircraft at the Boscombe Down experimental establishment.

A number of both types have been fitted with refuelling systems which, in the case of the Hercules will significantly increase its present range of between 2,500 and 4,600 miles depending upon whether it is carrying 45,000 or 20,000 pounds.

The 3,000-ton British Telecom cable ship Iris, which will be used for ferrying stores around the task force, left Devonport for the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile Prince Charles, who is Colonel of the Welsh Guards, confirmed that the ministry has so far declined to do, that the 1st Battalion have been training in Wales with a possible excursion to the Falklands in mind.

He told the guards at a ceremony in which they received the freedom of Carmarthen. "The arduous training in the Welsh hills was to prepare for possible deployment in the South Atlantic. I am sure the people of Carmarthen would want to join me in wishing them well."



## Junta to buy Brazilian anti-submarine planes

Sao Paulo, April 30 — Brazil said today that it was negotiating the sale of maritime patrol and submarine tracker aircraft to Argentina, which would significantly increase its capacity to trace British submarines operating in the South Atlantic.

"We are negotiating these planes with Argentina. That is all I am allowed to say," Senhor Paulo Lutz, spokesman for the government-run Embraer company, which builds the EMB111 twin-engine maritime patrol aircraft.

The Brazilian Air Force confirmed the negotiations and said that there could be more news this afternoon.

developed by Brazil. In its maritime patrol version it has a range of up to 7,000 miles and can carry advanced radar and electronic submarine detection equipment, together with a light load of missiles and bombs.

Brazilian military analysts said it would "significantly increase" Argentina's capacity to trace British submarines operating in the South Atlantic.

An Air Force spokesman said it was virtually certain that EMB111 aircraft sold to Argentina would be new ones, but another spokesman said it was not impossible that the Brazilian Air Force would take some of the 12 aircraft it now has and make them available to Argentina on a rush basis. — UPI.

## How Haig announced backing for Britain

Washington, April 30. — The following is the text of the statement by Mr Alexander Haig the American Secretary of State.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, the South Atlantic crisis is about to enter a new and dangerous phase in which large-scale military action is likely. I would like to bring you up to date.

We have made a determined effort to restore peace through implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 502. That resolution calls for an end to hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and a diplomatic settlement.

The United States made this extraordinary effort because the stakes in human lives and international order require it.

From the outset, the United States has been guided by the basic principle of the rule of law and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The collapse of that principle could only bring chaos and suffering.

We also made this effort because the crisis raised the vital issue of hemispheric solidarity at a time when the Communist adversary seeks positions of influence on the mainland of the Americas and latent territorial disputes called for unity and the resolute defence of principle.

We acted as well because the United States has the confidence of the parties. The United Kingdom is our closest ally, and Prime Minister Thatcher's Government looked to us to pursue a peaceful solution. We have also recently developed a better relationship with Argentina as part of our success in revitalizing the community of American states. President Galtieri also requested our involvement.

Under the direction of President Reagan, I participated in many days of intense discussions with the parties in search of a framework for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 502.

Our initial aim was to clarify the positions of the parties and offer suggestions on how those positions might be reconciled.

As the prospects for more intense hostilities arose, we put forth an American proposal. It represented our best estimate of what the two parties could reasonably be expected to accept and was based squarely on our own principles and concerns for the rule of law.

We regard this as a fair and a sound proposal. It involves: a cessation of hostilities; withdrawal of both Argentine and British Forces; termination of sanctions; establishment of a United States-United Kingdom-Argentina interim authority to maintain the agreement; continuation of the traditional local administration with Argentine participation; procedures for encouraging cooperation in the development of the islands and a framework for negotiation on final settlement.

We had reason to hope that the United Kingdom would consider a settlement along the lines of our proposal. But Argentina informed us yesterday that it could not accept it.

Argentina's position remains that it must receive an assurance now of eventual sovereignty or an immediate *de facto* role in governing the islands which would lead to sovereignty.

For its part, the British Government has continued to affirm the need to respect the views of the inhabitants in any settlement. The United States has thus far refrained from adopting measures in response to the seizure of the islands that could have interfered with our ability to work with both sides in the search for peace.

The British Government has shown complete understanding for this position. Now, however, in light of Argentina's failure to accept a compromise, we must take steps to underscore that United States cannot and will not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes.

The President has therefore ordered the suspension of all military exports to Argentina, the withholding of certification of Argentina eligibility for military sales, the suspension of new export-import bank credits and guarantees and the suspension of commodity credit corporation guarantees.

The President also directed that the United States will respond positively for requests for material support for British forces. There will, of course, be no direct United States military involvement. American policy will continue to be guided by our concern for the rule of law and our desire to facilitate an early and fair settlement.

The United States remains ready to assist the parties in finding that settlement. A strictly military outcome cannot endure over time. In the end there will have to be a negotiated outcome acceptable to the interested parties. Otherwise, we will all face unending hostility and insecurity in the South Atlantic.



Flying the flag: Air Commodore Brian Frow, Director of the Falkland Islanders Office in London.

## Argentina's foreign debt Repayments keep rolling in

New York, April 30. — Argentina is continuing to make prompt repayments on its foreign debts, except to banks in Britain according to international bankers here. Argentina has a total foreign debt of \$34,000m (£18,000m) including about \$21,000m borrowed by the Government.

The Argentine Government, which has said it needs another \$3,000m this year just to meet interest payments, apparently wants to demonstrate its readiness to meet foreign obligations. International bankers have, however, shown reluctance to grant fresh credits to Argentina, as they assess the impact of the crisis on an economy hit by high inflation, and the trade embargo imposed by the European Community and some Commonwealth nations.

Britain has also frozen Argentine assets worth an estimated \$1,400m. Buenos Aires has reciprocated and stopped debt repayments to London.

New York bankers expressed heightened concern about the Argentine economy, particularly about the

prospects for the austerity programme introduced by Senator Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, as well as the impact of the EEC ban on imports from Argentina.

They added that American banks, owed about \$9,000m were not making new loans to Argentina, though Buenos Aires was being given more time to make repayments on some existing short-term credits.

The agencies of a number of syndicated loans, previously held by banks in London, have been transferred to other financial centres, such as New York and Luxembourg, to facilitate repayments, they said.

The bankers said, however, that at least two British banks had kept their agencies in London, and they thought that Argentina was making repayments directly to other members of the syndicate.

Earlier this week, senior European bankers in Luxembourg reported growing strains in the international financial community over demands by London institutions for a share of these repayments. — Reuters.

said that London banks were making the demands on the grounds that most loan agreements required repayments to be shared out in proportion to the funds put up by each member of a lending consortium.

American bankers in New York did not confirm that they had received any demands from London, but they expected syndicate members to agree to share out payments. Some foreign bankers said, however, that their initial reaction would be not to agree to such demands.

They noted that Argentina had said that it was paying money owed to London into a blocked account at the New York branch of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. Officials there said that money was flowing into the account, but declined to say how much had been deposited.

The foreign bankers also said that Britain's freeze on Argentine assets put London banks in a better position than institutions in other countries to attach or claim these holdings if the situation deteriorated. — Reuters.

## Canadians 'very close' to Britain

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said today that Canada was "very close" to Britain's position on the Falkland Islands but hinted that it would oppose a military solution (John Best writes from Ottawa). He was responding to a press conference questioner, who had suggested that Canada did not support Britain "one hundred per cent."

"We say the sovereignty question remains to be settled, the British say the same... The British say, and we say, that problems of sovereignty must not be resolved by resort to force."

He added that any party that attempted to resolve the Falklands issue by force "will have our condemnation, obviously."

## On your bike

Argentina has prepared a squad of motor cycle troops to land off any British attempt to land in the Falkland Islands at a remote spot. Argentine television showed the motor cycles being unloaded from a Hercules C-130 transport aircraft. The islands have only 60 miles of paved roads, and even four-wheel drive and tracked vehicles have difficulty moving over soft boggy and heath that

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## Hanoi's view

Vietnam announced its support for Argentina's seizure of the Falklands, citing resolutions on decolonization passed at the United Nations and non-aligned movement. It condemned Britain's attempt to regain the islands as an "act of colonialism".

## Ulster advice

A medical officer on a hospital ship with the task force has asked a Belfast consultant for advice on the treatment of certain "war wounds" which have become commonplace in Northern Ireland. A health spokesman in Belfast confirmed the exchange but details were not revealed.

## Visit called off

The Falklands dispute has caused its first diplomatic casualty in South-East Asia with the postponement of a visit to Britain by the Sultan of Brunei.

## Britain seeks advice on Swedish request

By David Cross

A Swedish Government request for permission to interrogate one of the Argentine prisoners about the shooting of a Swedish girl in Buenos Aires five years ago has presented the British Government with a difficult and embarrassing problem.

The teenage girl, Miss Dagmar Hagelin, was last heard of in 1978 when she was reported to be in prison, lame and handcuffed to a bed. She was last seen by independent witnesses the year before when she was allegedly shot in the back as she tried to escape from an Argentine death squad.

According to the witnesses, the shots were fired by Captain Alfredo Astiz, who was in charge of Argentina's garrison in South Georgia until he was captured by British troops last weekend. He was then found dead on board one of Britain's battleships in the South Atlantic.

Captain Astiz has been described by Spanish newspapers as "The Executioner" for his alleged role as head of a camp where many opponents of the Argentine government were being held. Thousands of left-wing Argentines disappeared.

A Foreign Office spokesman, who said yesterday that



Miss Hagelin: last seen in 1978

the Swedish request for access to the prisoner was under consideration, explained that the question raised "legal complications".

Under the terms of the Geneva Convention, prisoners captured during a war or other hostilities have to be treated with great care. They are, for example, allowed only to disclose brief details like their name and number.

The spokesman said that Britain would adhere scrupulously to the Geneva Convention.

## Healey hits out at Livingstone

Mr Denis Healey, the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party yesterday attacked Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Leader of the Greater London Council, over an article saying that the Argentines had a perfect right to stay in possession of the Falkland Islands. It was published in *Labour Herald*, which Mr Livingstone edits jointly with Mr Ted Knight, leader of the Labour Council, and Mr Martin Warburton.

Criticising Mr Livingstone for publishing the article, Mr Healey told the *Feunby Workers' Conference* in Blackpool: "To have done that six days before a critical local election almost beggars belief."

Mr Healey said that if Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, "packed his hand in" as a go-between, it could be to Britain's advantage as there would then be no excuse for the American Administration not imposing economic sanctions on Argentina. This might be enough to force Argentina to take out its troops and start negotiations.

Mr Healey urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to be the first to seek United Nations mediation, and said he was glad Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, had not ruled this out.

The Welsh TUC, voted for the withdrawal "without delay" of the British naval task force, and the suspension of the exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands (The Jones writes from Llanidloes). Only three of the 400 delegates voted against the motion, which also called for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, and a peaceful settlement through the United Nations.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, has come out in favour of the British position. "Both myself and my colleagues hope to win our freedom," Mr Winchester said. Defence lawyers will appeal against an order that they be held under arrest pending trial at the federal court in Comodoro Rivadavia.

Mr Winchester said: "The three men, who are now being held at Ushuaia's city hall, spend the day playing ping-pong, reading and listening to the radio."

He claimed that the espionage charges against them were "ridiculous". At no time did the three attempt to hide their movements, nor did they gather any information that would not be available in specialized military publications on newsmen in Buenos Aires. He and the two other journalists are treated well by the Argentine authorities.

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## Telex cut

Airfax telex and telegram communications with the Falkland Islands ceased from midnight yesterday according to British Telecom. There has been no telephone contact with the islands since April 2. Telephone and telex links with Argentina were still open.

## Four rules for press to censor itself

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 30

Argentina introduced measures to control foreign and local media today "for reasons of national security". The authorities warned anybody violating the rules that they would be liable to indefinite imprisonment.

The measure was published as a decree in the Official Bulletin this morning and took immediate effect. The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces summoned the editors of local newspapers and foreign and local wire services to their offices last night to announce the regulations, which were said to be necessary "due to the near state of war in the country."

There was no immediate indication of how news and information would be screened. Several hundred foreign correspondents in Buenos Aires received no direct approach today or encountered any difficulty filing stories.

The editors were told to practice "self-censorship" so that press censorship and other restrictions were not necessary. They were warned that sanctions would be imposed if they published news which could "damage the moral of the population."

Article 1 of the decree states: "All information and news coming from abroad and all information related to military operations and national security is subject to the control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to its publication or broadcast by the media."

Article 2 states: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff will use the appropriate means and measures to enforce the decree."

Article 3 states: "All media directors or editors are personally and directly responsible for any violation of the decree."

Article 4 states: "Any media violation of the decree will be closed down and the editor or directors placed under arrest and at the disposal of the executive branch for undetermined length of time, notwithstanding the fact that the media sanctions which could be taken against him/her."

One of the three British journalists being held on espionage charges in Ushuaia told a local news agency: "If we were spies, we would be the worst ones in the world" (UPI reports).

Noticias Argentinas, a private news agency, quoted Simon Winchester of *The Sunday Times* as saying: "We are in a state of anguish and uncertainty over our future."

Winchester, Ian Mather and Mr Tony Prime of *The Observer* have been held in Ushuaia, 2,225 miles south of Buenos Aires, since being detained two weeks ago near an airbase in the area and charged with espionage.

"Both myself and my colleagues hope to win our freedom," Mr Winchester said. Defence lawyers will appeal against an order that they be held under arrest pending trial at the federal court in Comodoro Rivadavia.

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## Correction

In the report: "Name backs force as a last resort" on page 6 yesterday, the word "Australia" was incorrect. The correct word should have read "Military force is morally legitimate as a last resort in the circumstances of the Falklands crisis," Cardinal Hume states in an article published today.

## Subjects who may never be citizens

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Four hundred or more Falkland Islanders and supporters in the United Kingdom, earnestly request that Mrs Thatcher and her Government reconsider the terms of the British Nationality Bill in order to accord full British citizenship to all Islanders of British descent.

The Falklands Islanders Office, pressing their case, said that the "confused" second class citizenship on several hundred Falkland Islanders who did not have grand parents born in the United Kingdom but whose pure British nationality extended unbroken since the early nineteenth century.

An amendment to the Bill seeking to carry out the Islanders' wishes was moved by Lady Vickers in the House of Lords on October 7. She said: "The people there have been connected with the islands for up to 20 many as six generations. They are all descended from people who were English, Irish, Welsh or Scottish."

Lord Hunt pointed out that, of all the 17 British

dependent territories listed, there was only one whose inhabitants were incontestably all of British stock, the Falkland Islands.

The amendment was opposed by Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who said it would allow transmission of British citizenship indefinitely through the generations, something not enjoyed by British citizens in any other dependency or country.

If accepted, the amendment would lead to great bitterness and resentment in other dependent territories, resulting in pressure for concessions which it met, would jeopardise the whole basis of the Bill. The amendment was declared lost after 90 votes voted for it and 90 against. No amendment can be made unless there is a majority in favour.

Lord Trefgarne explained: "It is no mark of inferiority that citizenship of the British dependent Territories does not carry the right of abode

in the UK, any more than that British citizens will not have the right of abode in the dependent territories."

But the Falklands are not in the position of Gibraltar. Despite government opposition, an amendment was passed which gave people from Gibraltar an entitlement to British citizenship on application. It is now official policy that Gibraltar falls within the Treaty of Rome for the free movement of labour. Its people have the right of British nationality for EEC purposes, to enter the United Kingdom to seek and take up employment.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a written parliamentary answer on April 8 that he had made it clear that in the present circumstances "no Falkland Islander" whether he had the right of abode or not, would have any difficulty in admission to Britain. Falklanders would be admitted for settlement and there would thus be no restriction on their taking employment.

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## Iranians cross Karun in second offensive

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 30

Iran appears to have followed up its victories over the Iraqi Army in Khuzestan with advances on the southern front across the Karun River near Abadan.

The Iranian military command claimed this afternoon that its troops had crossed the Karun, captured an important highway — presumably the main Abadan-Ahmadz road — and taken more than 1,000 Iraqi prisoners.

The Iranian attack came as no surprise. Ever since they recaptured several hundred square miles of their own territory from the Iraqis west of Dezful on the central sector of the war front, the Iranians have boasted that they would soon mount a second offensive to retake their ruined port of Khorramshahr, which fell to the Iraqis 18 months ago.

The Iraqis — true to the contradictory claims for which the Gulf War has become famous — acknowledged that the attack had occurred, but insisted that their own forces had counter-

attacked and that "enemy bodies litter the battlefield".

What is clear from all this is that the Iranians are fulfilling their promise to carry on the war against President Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army until it has been pushed right back to the Iranian frontier which it first crossed in September, 1980.

The original battle of the Karun River was one of the most costly engagements in the early months of the war, as Iraqi troops fought their way into Khorramshahr and brought their tanks across the river on Russian-made pontoon bridges.



Shortly afterwards, however, they were driven from the western banks and the bridges were destroyed. The front line around Abadan had then remained static until this new Iranian attack.

According to a military communiqué issued in Baghdad, Iraqi jets bombed and strafed Iranian troops during the offensive, killing at least 2,000, of whom 500 died in tank and infantry battles. The Iraqis say they shot down five Iraqi jets; the Iraqis claim that they have destroyed an Iranian fighter aircraft and four rocket-firing helicopters.

This afternoon, Baghdad radio quoted an anonymous Iraqi Army officer as saying that "our forces have turned back the enemy onslaught and are teaching him an unforgettable lesson".

Given the course of the Gulf War over the past few months, however, it is President Hussein's regime which is still being educated by the Iranians in the principles of desert warfare.

## Tindemans in Kuwait for talks on peace

Kuwait, April 30 — Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Kuwait today as part of Europe's effort to help to achieve peace in the Middle East after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

He said he was carrying no proposals but wanted to evaluate the situation and report to the EEC Council. "The Council will then see whether the time is suitable to put forth fresh proposals", he said.

No talks are scheduled for today, but tomorrow, Mr Tindemans will meet Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Saad al-Adhlan al-Sabah, the Prime Minister, and Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the Foreign Minister.

Foreign Ministry officials said the talks would centre on the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian issue and the Israeli threat to Lebanon. They would also discuss possible resumption of Arab-European dialogue, suspended nearly a year ago mainly because of Europe's insistence that the question of higher oil prices should also be on the agenda, and Arab opposition to European participation in the multinational peace-keeping force in Sinai.

The officials said Kuwaiti leaders would re-emphasize their position that Europe should play a leading role independent of the United States in solving the Middle East conflict, based on total Israeli withdrawal and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Kuwait has backed a peace plan proposed by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia last August. The plan, which implicitly recognises Israel, has been regarded as an alternative to the Camp David agreements, which has been condemned by most Arabs.

There have been a number of EEC fact-finding visits to the Middle East since Europe offered its help in achieving peace at a conference in Venice in June 1980.

Mr Tindemans is due to fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow evening for a one-day visit before going to Egypt and Israel.

He said that a meeting with Mr Yasir Arafat was not included in the agenda. Mr Arafat was in Saudi Arabia yesterday and met King Khalid. — Reuters.

## Pakistan bars EEC mission headed by Jew

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, April 29

Pakistan today rejected a protest by the Belgian Ambassador on behalf of the EEC against Pakistan's refusal to receive a European parliamentary delegation headed by M Gerard Israel, a French MEP. The delegation was to have visited Afghan refugee camps.

An official statement said Pakistan had informed the European Parliament on March 18 that the inclusion of M Israel would be misunderstood. He was described as the Deputy General Secretary of the Universal Israelite Alliance.

"Because of the strong feelings of the people of Pakistan and of the Afghan refugees on the question of Israel and anything connected with it, the inclusion of M Gerard Israel in the delegation was not desirable," the statement continued.

"Under the circumstances, the visit of the European parliamentary delegation as it was constituted was still less desirable. Pakistan would urge that a serious political realism should inform the reaction of the European Parliament and that of the Council of Ministers of the EEC."

## Lebanon land mine threatens ceasefire

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 30

The increasingly fragile ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians came under a new threat today, after an Israeli soldier was wounded when his vehicle hit a land mine in the South Lebanese border enclave controlled by the militia forces of Major Saad Haddad.

A communiqué issued by the Israeli military command gave no immediate hint of the wounded man's condition. But it stated categorically that the mine had been planted by Palestinian terrorists who had infiltrated into the region.

Only last week, a similar incident in which an Israeli soldier was killed in southern Lebanon, and another was injured, prompted Israel to launch its first air raids into Lebanon since the American-negotiated ceasefire came into effect on July 24 last year.

About 20 Palestinians were killed in the raids, with scores more wounded. At the time, there were threats of Palestinian retaliation, but these did not materialise, in view of Israel's declared intention to hit back even harder against any new attack.

Last week, Israeli ministers and military commanders made it clear that Israel regarded the ceasefire as applying as much to the Christian border enclave as to Israel itself. It was claimed that the enclave had been specifically included in last July's agreement.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, gave a warning in a series of interviews, recorded to coincide with the thirty-fourth anniversary of Israeli independence on Wednesday, that the ceasefire would only last if the Palestinians halted all attacks on Israeli targets. "If the terrorists keep the peace, so will Israel," he said.

Tonight, diplomats were braced for possible Israeli retaliation for the latest land mine ambush, though there was uncertainty as to its form or timing. The most common view was that it had further strengthened the

likelihood of more Israeli military activity inside Lebanon in the near future.

Military sources have explained that Israeli soldiers were inside the enclave to train the militia men. But the United Nations has repeatedly reported in recent months that large-scale Israeli troop movements have been noted inside the 60-mile long territory controlled by Major Haddad and his forces, who are financed, clothed and armed by Israel.

In his recent interviews Mr Begin said that Israel would consider entering Lebanon, "to destroy the terrorists' aggressive potential" if there was any renewed shelling of Israel. He also said that Israel would hit back with more force than last week's massive air raids if there were any more Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire.

Before news of today's explosion was released, Major-General Joshua Saguy, the head of Israeli military intelligence told Israel radio that Syria now regarded a military confrontation with Israel as inevitable and had been making preparations for it over the last few months.

In a separate development, the chief of Israel's Central Command, Major-General Uri Orr, issued orders removing the elected Palestinian Mayor of the West Bank town of Anabta, Mr Wahid Hamdallah, from his post. He was presumed to have been dismissed by the Israelis in recent months.

An official statement cited Mr Hamdallah's recent conviction in a military court on charges of violating town arrest orders, and possessing illegal literature, as reasons for his dismissal.

□ Tel Aviv: Mr Aharon Abuhazera, the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrant Absorption, who received a suspended prison sentence last week for larceny and breach of trust, submitted his formal letter of resignation to the Prime Minister's office today (Moshe Brilliant writes). It will go into effect in 48 hours unless rescinded.



Space firsts: Two astronauts, Sally Ride and Guion Bluford, will make history next year when she becomes the first black woman in space on Shuttle 7 and he becomes the first black in space on Shuttle 8.

## Jobs scheme rejected

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, April 30

The Christian Democratic-dominated Bundestag, the upper house of Parliament, today rejected the Government's job-creation Bill, opening the way for fresh conflicts between the coalition parties about how to finance it.

The scheme, which was agreed on with great difficulty by the ruling Social Democrats and Free Democrats, failed because the Christian Democrats objected to bringing forward an in-

crease in value-added tax to finance subsidies for job-creating investments by industry.

The Government will now call in the Parliamentary Arbitration Committee to seek a compromise.

The Social Democratic party congress last week called for tax increases to finance the fight against unemployment, while the Free Democrats have rejected such ideas.



Respite from terror: Gunmen holding 27 hostages on board an airliner at Teguchigalpa allowed the pilot's three children to visit him, and modified their demands three times, but were unable to persuade the Honduras Government to promise any more than to fly them out of the country.

## Scourge of Mafia shot dead in Sicily

From John Earle, Rome, April 30

Signor Pio La Torre, the secretary of the Communist Party in Sicily and member of the Italian Parliament, was shot dead in a Mafia-style killing today as he drove to the local party headquarters in the centre of Palermo. His driver, Signor Rosario de Salvo, was also shot dead.

Witnesses said their car was forced to stop by a large motor cycle, then another car with four men drew alongside and opened fire. Signor de Salvo had time to fire four shots before he and Signor La Torre were killed at point blank range.

The motor cycle was abandoned at the spot, while the gunmen's car was later found burnt out a few hundred yards away.

Signor La Torre, aged 55, was a prominent member of a parliament in inquiry into the Mafia. His death brought immediate statements of condemnation from President Sandro Pertini and the leaders of all political parties.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister, summoned for consultations General Carlo Alberto dalla Chiesa, the new Prefect of Palermo, who was attending an Army ceremony near Milan.

General dalla Chiesa, who has played a leading role in combating left-wing terrorism in the north, is to take up his new post at the weekend with a brief from the Government to clamp down on the Mafia and its drug traffic with the United States.

Though Palermo has been relatively quiet in the last year, the city authorities say there were only 101 killings in 1981, compared to more than one a day in Naples — the murder of Signor La Torre is the latest in a long series of such crimes.

The most prominent victim was Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the Christian Democratic, president of the Regional Council, who died in January 1980. Other presumed Mafia victims in the last three years include the Palermo chief public prosecutor, the chief of the police flying squad, the provincial secretary of the Christian Democrats, and the mayor of the Carabinieri investigating drug links.

Even so, Signor La Torre was the first serving member of the Italian Parliament to be assassinated since Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, was murdered in 1978 by a Red Brigades group whose alleged members are now standing trial.

## Election in El Salvador Independent chosen as new President

San Salvador, April 30 — Senator Alvaro Magaña, aged 57, a banker, has been chosen by the Constituent Assembly as El Salvador's new president. He is a political independent and succeeds Senator José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat. He will be sworn in on Sunday.

Senator Magaña's election yesterday came a month after Salvadorans went to the polls amid guerrilla gunfire to elect the Constituent Assembly. A move supported by the United States as a first step to ending a civil war in which 40,000 people have died in the past two-and-a-half years.

Senator Magaña is believed to have close links with the military, but he says he is also a friend of Señor Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of a left-wing opposition front allied with guerrillas.

The new president's votes came from all 24 Christian Democrats, the largest single party in the assembly, and from 12 of the 14 assembly members of the National Conciliation Party (PCN).

The candidate with the second biggest vote was Señor Hugo Barrera, a deputy of the far right National Republican Alliance (Arena), who won 17 Arena votes.

One of two Arena deputies who abstained from the voting was Major Roberto d'Aubisson, the party leader, who was elected Assembly President last week by 36 right-wing deputies despite the opposition of the 24 Christian Democrats.

The assembly also elected three vice-presidents, representing the major parties.



Señor Magaña: victory over Arena party

## Rebuke for Kyprianou over Cyprus deal

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 30

The Greek government has publicly rebuked President Kyprianou of Cyprus for making a political alliance with the island's communists on terms that could jeopardize the agreed Athens-Nicosia strategy on the Cyprus question.

At the same time Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister, was reported to have sent a personal letter to Mr Kyprianou yesterday reprimanding him for his deal with the communist party, Akel.

An official statement in Athens said that while the Greek Government did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cyprus, it could hardly endorse the Kyprianou-Akel alliance in so

far as it affected the handling of the Cyprus issue.

According to the pro-government newspaper Vima, Mr Papandreu's letter protested that by endorsing Akel's unreserved support for the Cyprus intercommunal talks, the Cypriot President was "betraying" the agreed worldwide campaign launched by Athens for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

The newspaper said the Greek Prime Minister objected to the alliance on the ground that the President of Cyprus should represent all the islanders, not just the Greek community.

It added that while the Greek Government did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cyprus, it could hardly endorse the Kyprianou-Akel alliance in so

## Kaunda's summit described as useful

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 30

More than three hours of talks today between Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia were described in a joint statement as "useful".

In the diplomatic scale of one to 10 for such encounters, this normally means that very little has been achieved.

The statement issued after the meeting, held in a caravan in no man's land straddling the border between South Africa and Botswana, said the two men had "a frank exchange of views on the situation in Southern Africa in their search for a peaceful solution to the problems of the area. The issues covered were those of Namibia and South Africa. Both leaders found the exchange useful."

After the meeting, President Kaunda and his entourage left immediately for Gabarone, the Botswana capital, where their aircraft was waiting to fly them back to Lusaka. Mr Botha boarded a helicopter with Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, on the first leg of their journey back to Cape Town.

The outcome of the meeting and whether, in fact, anything useful has come from it will be reported to the full South African Cabinet on Tuesday.

It was Mr Botha's first meeting face to face with a leader of a black African state since he became Prime Minister three years ago. The meeting was at President Kaunda's instigation.

Dr Kaunda met Mr Botha's predecessor, Mr John Vorster, in a railway carriage straddling the Victoria Falls Bridge on the Rhodesian-Zimbabwe border in 1975 in an effort to end that war.

When Dr Kaunda announced his invitation to Mr Botha for talks, he said he urgently wanted to discuss the war in South-West Africa (Namibia) and the "explosive" situation in South Africa.

On Thursday night, Mr Botha addressed a political meeting in Pietersburg in northern Transvaal. It is a stronghold of right-wing Afrikaners. Dr Andries Treurnicht, who has formed a breakaway party of 17 National Party MPs opposed to limited power sharing with mixed-race Coloureds and Asians.

He emphasized that he regarded the talks with President Kaunda as serious although he did not want to preempt its possible outcome.

## War bodies found after 38 years

Port Moresby — A United States Liberator bomber with 19 skeletons inside has been found 38 years after it crashed in the mountains of New Guinea during the Second World War.

Colonel David Rosenberg, from the Army central identification laboratory at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, said the B2 bomber had been discovered 45 miles north-east of Port Moresby on the thick slopes of Mount Thumby.

The wreckage, found by local villagers, had helped lead American and Papua New Guinea investigators to the spot. Colonel Rosenberg said the skeletons would be flown to Honolulu for scientific tests. Investigators were still trying to locate the remains of three other personnel believed to have been on the fatal flight.

The bomber crashed soon after taking off from Port Moresby on March 22, 1944.

## Polish airliner hijacked to West

Berlin. — A Polish airliner was hijacked by eight people to the Tempelhof airfield here yesterday, an American military spokesman said.

The hijacking, on a routine flight from Wrocław to Warsaw, "There was a report of an injury to the sky marshal (security guard) and an ambulance is at the scene," the spokesman said.

## Policeman killed in Uganda

Nairobi. — A Ugandan policeman was shot dead by unidentified gunmen at a roadblock near the town of Namuganyu, north-west of the Ugandan capital.

He was the seventh policeman to be murdered by anti-Government guerrillas during the past week. Five policemen died in an ambush last week.

## New start for prostitutes

Strasbourg. — The European Commission is prepared to provide money to help prostitutes reintegrate into ordinary working life. In a written answer to Mme Yvette Füllet, a French Socialist MEP, Mr Ivor Richard, the Social Affairs Commissioner, has promised that "in certain circumstances" social fund money will be made available for this purpose (Ian Murray writes).

## Rats defeat drugs search

Norrköping, Sweden. — Dogs searching for drugs on board a Pakistani cargo ship were panicked by hordes of 150m rats, some weighing more than 2lb.

They did not find any drugs.

## Graves plea

Bonn. — The West German Parliament called on the Government to start talks with Moscow on sending German war graves in the Soviet Union. The Bundestag voted unanimously to seek negotiations to locate and tend the graves of about 2.2 million German soldiers scattered in 118,000 places in the Soviet Union.

## Students riot

Lahore. — A story in a Lahore newspaper alleging student involvement in a hijacking attempt has led to 175 arrests at Lahore University. Police broke up a fierce protest by Muslim students against the previous jailing of more than 100 of their number accused of ransacking the newspaper offices.

## Parole lost

Los Angeles — Gregory Powell, a subject of the best-selling book *The Union Field* has lost his right to parole in June after serving 19 years in prison for killing a policeman. Psychiatric reports said that he would be an undue risk to the public.

## Strikes at bases

Struttgart. — More than 4,500 German civilian employees staged wildcat strikes at Nato bases in West Germany to back up demands for higher wages.

## Nuclear vote

Wellington. — Mr Robert Muldoon's government has defeated by one vote a Bill to ban all nuclear weapons from New Zealand and its territorial waters.

## Salonika bomb

Salonika. — A time bomb exploded outside the American Express office in central Salonika, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

## Correction

It was wrongly stated in *The Times* yesterday that Mr Andreas Mavrommatis had been appointed chief negotiator "for Greece" in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus and was Director General of the Greek Foreign Ministry. He is in fact Director General of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry and will be negotiating on behalf of the Greek Cypriot community.

## Master plan for Rome's historic centre

From Peter Nichols, Rome, April 30

This could be Rome's moment. Certainly Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the minister in charge of the country's cultural heritage, is determined to leave behind him the first master plan ever devised for shaping life in the capital's historic centre from museums to closing time for shops.

He feels he has not got much time. The Government are expected to arise in the first half of May. A rising star among Christian Democrats, Signor Scotti has had nearly a year in this comparatively new ministry and his own vigorous approach to his work has fitted into a context almost as if destiny had decided the matter.

Professor Adriano La Regina is the superintendent of Rome's antiquities. He combines imagination with political skill to the extent that he obtained 180,000 lire (£27.5m) special funds from the Government for his projects for restoring Rome's monuments and museums.

Professor La Regina's plans for rescuing the archaeological sites and the monuments in the ancient centre brought by cars and other forms of pollution have already given him a place

among European planners of modern life in ancient cities. He has had remarkable support from the municipal administration, which is Communist and happy to show an ambitious flair after the dull administrations of the past.

Signor Ugo Viter, the Mayor favours cultural development and he is also attempting to take Rome's traffic in hand.

The fight for financing the protection of Rome's monuments has been won. The fiasco of the Reggia played his next card with the same undramatic gesture which he gently introduced his last revolution.

Nothing could have looked more innocent than his quiet effort to gain President Pertini's consent to turn a part of the Quirinale Palace, the seat of the head of state, into a showcase for Roman antiquities.

He is now moving a famous collection of a hundred Roman marbles, known as the Ludovisi collection, into the Quirinale from the National Roman Museum, where they are badly shown in the overcrowded building.

He and Signor Scotti are at work on the much more complicated question of taking over the greatest private collection of ancient classical art, owned by the Torlonia

family. It is now inaccessible to the public in cellars after the building housing it was converted into flats.

Another building opposite the National Roman Museum is about to be bought by the state to add to its space. Once these arrangements have been completed, Rome will have a route of antiquities and culture starting at the comparatively new National Library in Castel Pretorio to the National Roman Museum, on to the Quirinale with its Ludovisi marbles and, possibly, the Torlonia collection, down to the Capitoline Museums. Then onto the archaeological zone, which includes the Forum and the Colosseum. Past the Circus Maximus to the Appia Antica.

If Professor La Regina has his way, some of the old ministry buildings on this route, built at the end of the last century to house the first national governments, will become centres for archives and academies, or whatever else may be seen as lacking in Rome's newly blossoming cultural expansion.

Signor Scotti has been presiding over a commission intended to define the areas of competence among such various authorities involved as the two houses of Parliament, which are both spread-

ing deeper into the old centre, the municipality and the national Government.

He feels that Parliament's newly acquired buildings could immediately be put to good use in the form of cultural centres in which parliamentarians might improve their minds while filling in their time in the capital.

Intellectually, he says, they are not on the level that members once were, and some good books, music and lectures would not go amiss.

He wants to impose the basic decisions about the future of the city's cultural life in an irreversible way. Only then can rules be established regarding motor traffic even if it will be banned completely one day from most of the old city centre.

Another matter to decide is whether both shops and museums should be allowed to remain closed on Mondays as is now the case, which means that visitors face another day a week as dead as Sunday.

The consequences could, of course, be tremendous. The master plan is intended to settle the direction of this development from the starting point of a genuine reappraisal of Rome's cultural heritage and the proper way to reorder it.



# New constitution in China may help Hongkong

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong, April 30

China's newly-drafted constitution could be a welcome guide to Hongkong's future when the existing lease expires in 1997. China watchers in Hongkong point out that Article 30 in a chapter entitled "General Principles" in the proposed constitution authorizes the establishment of "special administrative regions" in China.

"The political system to be adopted in these regions will be set up by law in accordance with the conditions existing there," the draft says.

This was the same proposal made by Marshal Ye Jiahong, the chairman of the National People's Congress, in a statement in September urging reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

In that statement, Marshal Ye argued that Taiwan could maintain its own socio-economic system and way of life and China would promise not to interfere with its internal affairs.

Diplomats in Hongkong said then that those terms could be the basis of a satisfactory settlement between China and Britain on Hongkong's future which would allow the colony to become a self-governing region and to maintain its own system of running the economy.

The new draft law also recalls the visit of Peking early this month of Mr Edward Heath, the former British Prime Minister, who discussed the future of Hongkong in a long private talk with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Party Vice-Chairman.

At a press conference, Mr Heath said that the prosperity of Hongkong was very important to China and that investors' and traders' confidence in the Colony depended upon assurances of the future after 1997.

He implied that there had been tacit agreement that the sooner a mutual plan for the future was approved and announced the better for both China and Hongkong.

China is already operating autonomous "special economic zones", some adjoining Hongkong, with expanding industrial and investment cooperation across the border. China is even buying land inside Hongkong's New Territories.

It is not expected, however, that Taiwan will respond favourably to the new Article 30. The present Kuomintang regime rejected the first proposal by Marshal Ye. But there could be changes as the old generation passes.

## Hua Guofeng recovering in Peking hospital

Peking, April 30 — Former Chairman Hua Guofeng, who has been taken to hospital here and is recovering after receiving "meticulous treatment", the New China news agency reported today.

The agency did not say why he had been taken to hospital. It merely said that Mr Hua, who last year was demoted to number seven in the party hierarchy, would celebrate Labour Day with doctors and nurses in hospital.

Mr Hua made his last public appearance on January 24 at a reception here marking the Chinese New Year.

He has made only rare appearances since he was replaced as party chairman by Mr Hu Yaobang, a protégé of Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's effective leader, at the last party Central Committee meeting in June.

Observers note that Mr Hua is the youngest of the six party vice-chairmen and that his illness was made public on the eve of the May Day celebrations during which the country's leaders traditionally appear in public.

The official announcement of Mr Hua's illness was seen as an effort to stem any speculation that his absence at tomorrow's ceremonies had political implications. Since last June, Mr Hua has hardly been mentioned and has rarely been seen carrying out his duties.

He was dismissed as party chairman for having delayed the rehabilitation of Mr Deng and having supported unconditionally Mao Tse-tung's policies. He lost his post of prime minister to Mr Zhao Ziyang, one of Mr Deng's protégés, in 1980. — AFP

## White party disbands in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor Harare (formerly Salisbury) April 30

The breakaway white political party formed last year in an attempt to heal relations with the Zimbabwe government has been disbanded.

Mr Andre Holland, a former MP who resigned from Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front last year urging fellow whites to respond to the reconciliation offered by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said the party had been unsuccessful because of white apathy.

The Democratic Party contested three by-elections, including Mr Holland's own former constituency, but was trounced by the RF on each occasion.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Opposition leader, faces prosecution under the country's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act for allegedly addressing an illegal political meeting.

He was issued with notice of prosecution yesterday alleging that he held a rally south of the city five months ago without first obtaining government approval.

Mr Nkomo is still under investigation over an alleged arms plot.



May Day bliss: only newly weds were allowed in Red Square yesterday as Moscow prepared for its annual parade.

## Laos Communists broaden control

Bangkok, April 30. — The first Laotian Communist Party congress for 10 years ended today and diplomatic sources here said the party's central committee had been more than doubled in size.

But the country's leadership was unchanged and Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, the Prime Minister retained his post as secretary-general of the party, the sources said.

The congress, which opened on Tuesday in the Laos capital of Vientiane, expanded the 21-member central committee to 49 and increased the secretariat from six to nine, but the seven-member politburo was unchanged. There was tight security and several anti-government demonstrators were arrested.

The new central committee has a broader base than the last one, but there are still no members of ethnic groups, who oppose the government in either the politburo or the secretariat, according to one diplomatic source.

A five year plan was approved for 1981 to 1985 to develop agriculture and forestry as a base for gradual industrial development. Laos, with a population of 3.6 million, is one of the world's poorest nations. — Reuters

□ Moscow: In a letter of congratulation, President Brezhnev said tribute to Mr Phomvihane for contributing to the growing "fraternal friendship" between the Laotian and Soviet Communist parties. (AFP reports).

□ Britain has given its full backing to the way Thailand has been coping with refugees from the Cambodian civil war.

During talks in London this week with General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister of Thailand, who has been on an official visit, Mrs Thatcher offered her sympathy for the way Thai villagers were being placed to make room for the Cambodian refugees. Since 1979, the British government has given £5,400,000 to Bangkok to help pay for the refugee camps.

The two leaders agreed on the need for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to give Cambodians an opportunity to exercise self-determination.

□ Rhodes A Greek passenger ship, the Stella Solaris, was hit by three rounds of artillery fire on Thursday when it entered into naval manoeuvres 15 miles off the coast of the Turkish coast.

Turkey, however, has been challenging Greece's right to maintain a 10-mile air space limit when its territorial waters are only six miles. Even though these arrangements date back to 1931.

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## Greek curb on Nato manoeuvres

From Mario Modiano Athens, April 30

Greece announced today that it was cancelling its participation in the Nato exercise, "Distant Drum 82", which begins on Monday, and has declared its national air space out of bounds to the other Nato forces taking part.

A communiqué from the Greek Defence Ministry invoked disagreements over questions of "command, control and flight safety procedures" to explain its decision to boycott the manoeuvres organized by Nato's South European Command, which last until May 15.

Greece, because of its dispute with Turkey since 1974 over rights and jurisdictions in the Aegean, has often withdrawn from Nato exercises whenever it has felt that arrangements could be prejudicial to its rights in these disputes.

However, this is believed to be the first time that Nato forces have been denied access to Greek air space for joint allied manoeuvres. Previously, Nato air forces were allowed to make free use of the outer four miles of the 10-mile air-space limit beyond the Greek coast.

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## 70 hurt in Spanish farm riot

From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 30

A farmers' riot in north-western Spain, in which about 70 persons were injured, and a threat by protesting miners in the south-west to set off explosives at the mouth of the pit if anybody tries to stop their sit-in, characterized a climate of increasing social unrest in Spain today.

About 1,000 farmers, answering a call from the left-wing Galician nationalist union, Comisiones Labregas, gathered in front of a courthouse in Lugo yesterday to try to stop the first public auction in the region of the property of a farm family which had not paid its social security taxes.

Many of the protesters have refused to pay the same tax for some time, since they maintain it is a business tax pertaining to employees.

Police used rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse the crowd. One policeman was stabbed, but not seriously.

In the courtroom, a grandson of the deceased owner of the property in question saved it from auction at the last minute by paying the 64,000 pesetas (£352) due in back taxes.

In Cala, in the south-western province of Huelva, iron-ore miners resumed their sit-in in a mine after a workers' delegation failed to win a promise in a meeting with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, in Madrid, that the government would keep its year-old promise to build an ore-processing plant in the area.

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## Poll may settle St Lucia feuding

From Jeremy Taylor Port of Spain, April 30

General elections in the Caribbean island of St Lucia on Monday could put an end to nearly three years of political feuding and economic decline which have produced four administrations since the island gained independence from Britain in February, 1979.

Three parties are contesting the election, each fielding candidates in all the island's 17 constituencies. The United Workers' Party (UWP) of Mr John Compton, the former Prime Minister, held power for 15 years before being defeated at the polls soon after independence.

Mr Compton, a lawyer, made St Lucia something of a showpiece for pro-Western economic stability in the mid-seventies and is the man Washington would like to see returned to power.

The middle-of-the-road St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) defeated Mr Compton in July, 1979, but was split early in its administration by a leadership struggle that undermined its credibility and led to the fall of the prime minister, Mr Allan Louisy, last year and his successor, Mr Winston Cenac, last January, in the face of widespread popular pressure.

It is led by Mr Peter Josie, a former Trade Minister. Since January, the island has been run by an interim government led by Mr Michael Pilgrim, which includes representatives of the UWP and SLP and of business, labour and other organizations.

Mr Pilgrim is deputy leader of the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) of Mr George Odlum, who broke away from the SLP last year as a result of the leadership feud, and is the only socialist contender. The party's statement of principles commits it to a government of "national unity" and it wins.

At the last election in July, 1979, 65 per cent of the electorate voted and the SLP won 10 of the 17 seats in the House of Assembly with 54.75 per cent of the votes. The UWP won the remaining five with 42.66 per cent. About 25,000 of the island's 115,000 people are eligible to vote.

The three parties have agreed to co-operate in an attempt to ensure a peaceful and a stormy election.

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## Indians kill 13 members of sect

Calcutta.—A crowd wielding spears and knives killed at least 13 members of the Ananda Marga religious sect yesterday after rumours that they had kidnapped children in the southern outskirts of Calcutta, the Press Trust of India reported.

Earlier this week two Ananda Marga women with two children were stopped by people in the same area of Calcutta. The agency said that when questioned, the women said the children had been handed over to them by their parents.

The Ananda Marga (Path of Bliss) sect, founded in India 24 years ago, claims a following of some five million in about 100 countries.

Its leader, Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1976 for alleged conspiracy in the murder of six defectors from the organization, but was released in 1978 when the sentence was overturned on appeal.

## Price of peace to Israel

Tel Aviv.—The decision to raise the Sinai town of Yamit, rather than sell it to Egypt, cost the Israeli taxpayer about £33m the newspaper Ma'ariv said. The newspaper also said that the Camp David peace had so far cost Israel more than £10,000m, as much as the October war against the Arabs in 1973.

## Refugee flight into terror

Washington.—At least 647 Vietnamese refugees were killed and another 884 raped by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand in 1981 after fleeing from their communist-ruled country, government officials said.

"The refugee victims of piracy have suffered the concern and compassion of people throughout the world," Mr Richard Vine, director of the State Department's bureau for refugee programmes, said.

## Coup leader back in army

Lisbon.—The Portuguese Army has decided to readmit the leader of the April, 1974, coup after he complained that he needed a job to provide for his family.

A spokesman said that Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho (above) the colourful leader of the revolution that ended Europe's longest dictatorship had been pardoned after being dismissed in 1979 for his involvement in a leftist uprising.



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# Indians kill 13 members of sect

Calcutta—A crowd of 200 people gathered outside the house of a woman who was the last survivor of a sect of 13 members of the "Brahmin" sect who were killed in a fire in the city last night. The woman, who was the last survivor of the sect, was seen by the Press Trust of India. The woman was seen by the Press Trust of India. The woman was seen by the Press Trust of India.

## Price of peace to Israel

— The decision to sell the town of Ramat Gan to the Israelis for £100 million is a price of peace to Israel. The decision to sell the town of Ramat Gan to the Israelis for £100 million is a price of peace to Israel.

## Refugee flight into terror

— The flight of refugees from the town of Ramat Gan to the Israelis for £100 million is a price of peace to Israel. The flight of refugees from the town of Ramat Gan to the Israelis for £100 million is a price of peace to Israel.

## Coup leader back in army



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Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Sweden/Peter Black

## Spring snowshine

It is such a beautiful day that I decided to enjoy it. In mid-April I left England, where spring had reached the mowings of lawns and early plantings, for the village of Tallberg, population 240, on the western shore of Lake Siljan and the edge of the great northern wilderness that stretches across Scandinavia and the Soviet Union. There, spring, advancing from the south, was still waiting for winter to retreat.

The snow stood swept into high piles, and lay in clean beds on the cold side of ditches and hedges. The newly uncovered grass was yellow and soggy. From indoors one looked out on a blue spring day, but outside the wind was in the north, the lake was frozen over.

"What a pity, you have come too early," said Arne and Christina Akersblad, renowned innkeepers of Tallberg. My advisers in Stockholm had been misled. It appeared by euphoria during a week of fine weather at Easter. The sun was hot, the people took the chains off

their cars and went about saying: "Have a nice day! We shall pay for this!" "Spring at last!" Then there was a 6 in. fall of snow, the sleighs and shovels came out again and hope shrank.

This followed the hardest winter for 100 years: "Halloween (October, 31) is the day when the snow always comes", I was told. "This year it came 10 days before."

Of course there are consolations. Before the snow comes the country is very dark. "Like living in a sack." The snow spreads a kind of reflected light. The Swedes are organized for the winter. Houses are snug (even the gents' at Leksand railway station had a radiator) and brightly decorated. The pungent scent of wood fires hangs everywhere, and there is deep satisfaction in chucking logs on and watching them release the stored light and heat of summer.

At Christmas there are parties, and sleigh drives and skating and cross-country ski journeys. Cars can drive the short route across the frozen lake. And there is Swedish



Winter landscape at old Upsala, Sweden.

food, with its infinitely resourceful variations of marinated fish (at every lunchtime the Akersblads served seven varieties of herring fillets).

It is not the cold that eats the spirit, but the long, long dark. By April the longing for the sun is a passion. "I feel now like an old potato long in the cellar," said a woman with whom I travelled north in the train.

On Walpurgis Night, huge bonfires and processions and fireworks formally expel winter. In early May the lake

begins to thunder as the ice breaks up. Without its refrigerating effect the land warms fast. The locked-in energy of growth explodes. Gardeners hurl themselves into a two-week frenzy of cultivation to catch the short growing season. "There are many heart attacks," said Arne Akersblad. But I saw what I had come to see; the waiting, each day assuaged by some happy sighting.

Birgitta from the tourist office drove me round the lake exclaiming at the harbingers of spring: a girl on a

horse, boys playing marbles, some open water by a bridge with swans on it.

Batting along the forest road she braked, shouting joyfully: "Tusslaggen, did you see it?" She reversed 20 yards to show me the yellow flowers, like tiny suns, dotted among the grass. She looked down tenderly. "It is the first of all the spring flowers," she said.

The sun was really hot, the sky pale blue and filled with high sailing clouds. It was so still in the forest the loudest sound was a squeaking from Birgitta's corduroy trousers as her legs overtook each other. After dinner I went for a walk to catch the sun bathing the lake in a steady silver glow. I could feel the day's warmth draining away. I had just about enough warm clothes on.

The evenings passed at a sober gait. Most of the other guests were mature women at a political conference.

"They are what you call Whigs," said Arne. "Do you have Whigs still?" "There's one left," I said, thinking of Jo Grimond. They kept themselves apart, even ignoring the big social event of the week, Dallas on Swedish TV.

On Sunday morning I went for another walk, uplifted by a slightly louder gurgling from the ditches as the snow released water. It is a pity that the vaguest blur had appeared on the birch trees, and a kind of veil of amber coloured the buds in the hedges. Bleatings came from new lambs turned out to have a first look at the world.

If you like peace and quiet and natural beauty you will find this little outing deeply rewarding. Take or rent a car, take a friend for the long evenings. Do not take, as I did, suits of underwear that Sir Ranulph Fiennes would have rejected as too thick. The normal English winter kit will see you through.

You can get there by Torline sea ferry to Gothenberg or by flying SAS to Stockholm and domestic flight to Borlange.

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The Times Cook

## A puzzle at the Ritz

A keener interest in school physics and chemistry lessons might have equipped me to solve the mystery of mousseline single-handed. The question is this. Why, when adding cream to a puree of raw fish — to make quenelles or the basis of a terrine — is it supposed to be necessary not only to chill the bowl on ice, and to incorporate the cream a little at a time, but to chill the bowl in the refrigerator, for half an hour or so between each addition of cream?

Part of the answer seemed clear when a rushed hatch resulted in a mousseline which tasted good, but had a wetter, more coarsely grained texture than the perfection I was aiming for.

The standard had been set at a lunch at The Ritz given by Country Chefs Seven, a club of young British chefs who wish to promote the excellence of modern British cooking. Since each of the seven chefs produced one course, the lunch was a long one. And the third course, a terrine of turbot, made by Chef Maurice MacSweeney of the Hotel at Aberley, near Worcester, was nothing short of heavenly.

He parted with the recipe in the obliging way that chefs do nowadays, so I asked him about the business with the ice. Could one, I ventured, be trying to make some kind of emulsion which will only "take" in arctic temperatures, and if so, why do not recipes, even Escoffier's explain.

Chef MacSweeney thought not. Repeated chilling would have been necessary in big, hot restaurant kitchens in the days before food processors, but not now. Both fish and cream should be well chilled before they are combined. The trick, he says, is adding the right amount of cream. Too much and the mousseline will be wet and coarse, too little and it will be rubbery. How to judge this is explained in his recipe.

**Terrine of turbot**  
Serves six to eight  
250 g (9 oz) skinned and boned turbot  
1 whole egg and 1 egg white  
450 ml (¾ pint) double cream (see method)  
Salt and cayenne pepper  
6 large leaves fresh spinach  
6 fresh scallops

Mince the turbot twice using the fine blade of the mincer. Then puree the fish with a food processor, or pestle and mortar, adding the whole egg and egg white and blending until smooth. Now sieve the puree, "this is essential even if you are using a food processor", and stand the bowl of puree in a larger bowl of crushed ice. Chill it well.

Gradually add two thirds of the cream, a little at a time, working it thoroughly into the puree with a wooden spoon. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. Now poach a teaspoonful of the mousseline in simmering water. If it is too rubbery, add more cream. If it is too soft, beat in more egg white. Check the seasoning and keep chilled

until needed, but not for more than two hours.

Blanch the spinach leaves in boiling water, after removing the tough stalks, and refresh them in cold water. Pat them dry.

Clear the scallops, but leave them whole. Generously butter a terrine of 900ml (¾ pints) capacity and line it with spinach leaves. Half fill the terrine with mousseline, then lay the whole scallops closely together down its length. Cover with the remaining mousseline and top with spinach. Tap the terrine sharply on a hard surface to settle the contents.

Cover the terrine with a lid or foil and stand it in a large dish. Transfer both to a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and pour boiling water into the larger dish, ideally to come two thirds of the way up the sides of the terrine. Bake for 30 minutes then test with a skewer. It will come out warm and clean when the terrine is cooked.

Rest the terrine for 10 minutes before turning it on to a warm plate to serve hot, or leave it to cool in the terrine for serving cold.

At the Ritz lunch the terrine was served hot with a *beurre blanc* sauce to which finely shredded sorrel had been added at the last moment.

*Pâté of salmon en croûte* is another recipe which uses fish mousseline, this time to bind pieces of whole fish which are cooked in a pastry case. The pastry used is a stronger than usual version of shortcrust which is reinforced with egg.

**Pâté of salmon en croûte**  
Serves eight to ten  
For the fish mousseline  
225g (8 oz) skinned and boned salmon or salmon trout  
Salt and cayenne pepper to taste  
1 teaspoon ground mace  
1 egg white  
250 ml (8 fl oz) double cream, chilled

**For the pastry**  
340g (12 oz) plain flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
170g (6 oz) butter, chilled  
1 egg  
Iced water to mix

1 egg yolk beaten with 1 tablespoon water to glaze  
**For the filling**  
340g (12 oz) skinned and boned salmon, or salmon trout  
1 teaspoon salt  
**Freshly ground black pepper**  
30g (1¼ oz) butter  
2 tablespoons dry white wine  
1 tablespoon cognac  
2 tablespoons chopped fresh dill  
2 tablespoons chopped fresh chives

**For the aspic**  
150 ml (½ pint) fish or chicken stock  
1 tablespoon gelatine crystals  
Salt to taste  
1 tablespoon dry sherry

Make the salmon or salmon trout mousseline using the method explained in terrine of turbot.  
Make the shortcrust pastry.

in the usual way, but using the whole egg, and chill it well before rolling out.

To prepare the filling, cut the fish into long strips about 1.25 cm (½ inch) wide and thick. Season them with salt and pepper. Heat the butter in a frying pan and when it froths, add the fish. Fry it gently for only three or four minutes, just to firm the flesh. Transfer the fish to a plate to cool and sprinkle it with the wine and cognac.

To assemble the *pâté*, generously butter or oil a rectangular hinged metal mould about 25 cm (10 inches) long by 7.5 cm (3 inches) wide and deep. Alternatively, use a non-stick loaf tin of similar dimensions. Roll out threequarters of the dough on a lightly floured surface to a long rectangle about 8 mm (¼ inch) thick. Lay the fish strips carefully into the mould. Gently press the pastry against the base and sides of the mould so that it forms an even, crack-free crust which will be imprinted with the pattern of the tin. Trim the edges flush with the top of the tin.

Drain the fish fillets and beat a little of the wine and brandy marinade into the mousseline. Spread a layer of mousseline over the base of the pastry and top it with a closely packed layer of fish, sprinkled with herbs. Continue the layers to the top of the tin, finishing with a layer of mousseline.

Roll out the remaining pastry and trim it to make a lid. Damp the edges of the mousseline with water and fit the lid in place. Glaze the pastry by brushing it with egg yolk and water. To allow steam to escape, cut a small hole in the centre of the lid and prop it open with a cylinder of several thicknesses of foil and crimp the edges with the back of a fork. Brush the lid again with glaze.

Bake in a baking sheet in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for 15 minutes, then lower the heat to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and continue baking for another 1½ hours. If the crust is browning too quickly, cover it loosely with foil.

When the *pâté* is almost cold, remove the foil chimney and tin. Chill it well.

To make the aspic strain the stock through a fine sieve lined with a double layer of damp muslin or with kitchen paper. Sprinkle the gelatine on the stock, seasoned to taste, in a small pan, and when it has swollen heat gently until the crystals have dissolved completely. Cool the aspic and stir in the sherry. Chill a spoonful of aspic, check that it sets firmly enough, and add more gelatine if necessary.

Place a small funnel in the hole in the lid of the *pâté* and pour in a little of the aspic. If leaks in the pastry become apparent, chill the *pâté* again to set the jelly inserted, then continue filling with melted aspic until it will accept no more. Chill the *pâté* for several hours before serving.

A delicate cold sauce to serve with fish is easily made by mixing good mayonnaise half and half with single cream and plenty of finely chopped fresh dill.

Shona Crawford Poole

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# Shoparound with Beryl Downing

## The spending spree of the happy snappers

It is no wonder amateur photographers are known as happy snappers. Apparently unaffected by the recession, they are expected to spend £550m on their hobby this year, £210m of which goes on developing and printing. According to Kodak, 9 per cent more will be sold this year than last year, and 12 per cent more prints will be made. And there is a definite trend to 35mm cameras.

For a while, amateurs flirted with the 110s, which first appeared in 1972. Neat, foolproof and pocketable, they were ideal for the instant picture for the family album — all the focusing and exposure done for you, no danger of the subject disappearing or the spontaneous expression fading or, worse, freezing, while you fiddle with your film.

But a 110 negative has to be enlarged nearly seven times to produce a standard print and that often means loss of definition and colour. The 35mm film, to produce the same print, is enlarged only 3½ times and the results are considerably better. The problem was how to keep the size of film and reduce the size of the basic box which, as Lord Snowdon has shown us all recently on *Camera*, is all you need to take a picture, provided you have Venice as your backdrop.

The answer was the pocket version of the 35mm camera, known as the compact — a neat name for a group of cameras that are not always as simple to use as their size would imply. There are more than 72 models which vary considerably in performance, use and price, so how can you be sure of getting value for money?

To find out, Shoparound did what any experienced amateur might do — bought copies of the specialist camera magazines and browsed through their recommendations in various price

categories. We made our selection from their suggested best buys, but then came up against our first problem — not all were easily available.

So we rang round the stores to discover which models were well distributed and we selected six to test — one cheapie, the Boots Beirette, four middle-range models, the Konica C35 EF3, Mamiya U, Chinon Bellami and Olympus XA2 and one upper-bracket camera, the Ricoh FF1S. We did not look at auto focus cameras which are usually relatively more expensive and do not offer the user the option of making his own decisions.

As the cameras we chose are not intended for professional use we gave them to an experienced amateur, Russell Malkin, to test and we asked him to take the sort of photographs a holiday-maker might snap — buildings, landscapes, people, pets, with the instruction to include a long-distance view, a close-up and an indoor shot.

We only tested the flash on those cameras where it was built in — a facility liked by the average point-and-click amateur. Those who prefer a greater degree of control and others learning about photography would probably opt for the greater flexibility provided by the models with a hot shoe facility.

Each subject was photographed with each camera, allowing a minimum time to elapse between cameras so that the light conditions varied as little as possible. Conditions were sunny in all shots. The film, FP4, was developed and printed at *The Times* with the instruction that each roll was to be given the same treatment with no adjustments made to affect the final prints.

The pictures shown are the results. The notes are taken from the report, compiled by Russell Malkin, as he operated each camera.

### Boots Beirette BL £16.95.



Made in East Germany. Overall measurements: 4½in x 2½in. No lens cap. Hot shoe facility for flash. Available from major branches of Boots.

Ease of use: film speed, from 25 to 125 ASA, could be changed accidentally when turning aperture of focusing rings. As shutter speed is altered the film speed changes as both are adjusted by the same ring.

Focusing and exposure: dark viewfinder with narrow field of view. Focusing done by guessing distance and setting focusing ring. Exposure by symbols — sun, half sun, light cloud, dark cloud.

Results: all the pictures were slightly off centre and some were out of focus.

Verdict: although the price makes this an attractive proposition for the beginner, results may be disappointing until the user has learned to compensate for the discrepancy between viewfinder and lens. Bulky design and not easily pocketable. Lack of lens cap a definite disadvantage.

### Konica C35 EF3. £59.99.

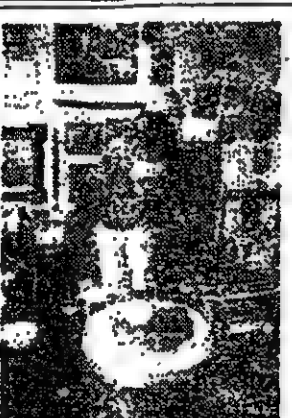


In black, red, white, royal blue and gold. Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Separate lens cap. Built-in flash. Available from Dixons, Wallace Heaton, Bond Street, W1. Rother Cameras, Tottenham Court Road, W1. Ease of use: film, 25 to 400 ASA with intermediate settings, easily slotted in

with well designed take-up spool. Simple to set without danger of accidental change. Focusing and exposure: focusing ring marked with feet, metres and four symbols from close-up to infinity. Light next to viewfinder goes red if light conditions too low. Camera does not turn itself off, so if shutter is cocked release button can still be operated, so could go off in pocket or handbag. Automatic exposure. Easy, self-charging, pop-up flashlights glow when ready. Self timer with flashing red light.

Results: Good, clear definition in daylight. Rather dark results with flash.

Verdict: cumbersome design with all knobs and buttons projecting. Separate lens cap a serious fault — easily lost. Flash not consistent. Too much put into the colour range and not enough into the basic design.



Olympus



Konica



Mamiya

A typical celebration shot includes a candle-lit birthday cake which bounces the light from the flash back and prevents it reaching the main subject. Of the three cameras with built-in flash the Olympus adjusted most successfully, the Konica less well and the Mamiya badly. We took five further flash pictures with the Mamiya and the results were better, but not much.

### Mamiya U. £60 in black, £65 in silver.



Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Integral sliding lens cover. Built-in flash. Available from Dixons and Photomarkets. For local stockists contact J. Osawa & Co (UK) Ltd, Unit 11, Stadium Way, Oxford Road, Reading, Berks. Telephone 0252 379121. Ease of use: cassette placed on the right with film travelling unconventionally from right to left. Film speeds 25 to 400 ASA with intermediate settings, thumb-wheel wind-on, considered by Russell a disadvantage. Fiddly to set film speed but not easy to change inadvertently.

Focus and exposure: easy to understand focusing range — four positions from close-up to infinity. Automatic exposure. Self-charging, pop-up flash. Self-timer with red light and bleeper. Results: definition and quality average in daylight, poor with flash. Verdict: The easiest to use, most pocketable and one of the best looking of our cameras. Accurate viewfinder, but flash inconsistent for anyone who wants to take a lot of indoor shots.

### Chinon Bellami. £65.98.



Includes separate flash gun. Made in Japan. 4in x 1½in. Integral lens cover. Exclusive to Dixons and Wallace Heaton.

Ease of use: wind on very stiff and drive sprocket at first tore the film. Rather fiddly to set film speed (range 25 to 400 ASA). Camera is switched on as the front doors covering the lens are opened. Doors seem flimsy and vulnerable when camera is in use. Focus and exposure: focusing given in feet and metres, no symbols. Viewfinder small but bright. Low light warning indicator. Automatic exposure. Detachable flash not supplied and not tested. Results: average to good for distance and close-ups. Verdict: smallest and most pocketable of the six cameras. Quick to operate. Stiff wind-on may have been peculiar to specific camera tested.

### Olympus XA2. £70.

Made in Japan. 4in x 1½in. With detachable flash. 5½in x 1½in. Integral sliding lens cover. Available from Dixons, Greens, Comet. Rother Cameras have it for £64.95. Ease of use: Easy to load and smooth wind on. Film speeds 25 to 800 ASA.

Russell Malkin, 22, who tested the cameras for this report, is in his final year as a student of civil engineering at Thames Polytechnic. He has had a keen interest in photography since he was 14 when he helped his father to process film in their bedroom/darkroom. He has since built his own darkroom in the loft, has run a studio of his own and is particularly interested in fashion and sports photography.

Camera activated as lens cover slides apart. Very sensitive shutter button, so it could go off before you are ready. Focusing and exposure: three basic focusing positions given in symbols — head shot, group shot, landscape. Bright viewfinder and excellent range. Green low-light warning. Automatic exposure. Flash screws into side of camera and has pop-up light to show when it is charged. Self-timer on base bleeps and flashes red light.



Results: good definition and accuracy on distance shots. Slight tendency to over-exposure loses definition in close-up. Excellent flash results.

Verdict: pleasant to use, easy to pocket with and without flash. Excellent lens cover. Good-looking design.

### Ricoh FF1S. £90.

Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Pull-down lens door. Hot shoe flash facility. Available from Rother Cameras, 256 Tottenham Court Road, W1. Lewis's, Manchester. Camera House, Birmingham. Other stockists from Mr. Ian Faulkner, 0782 615131.

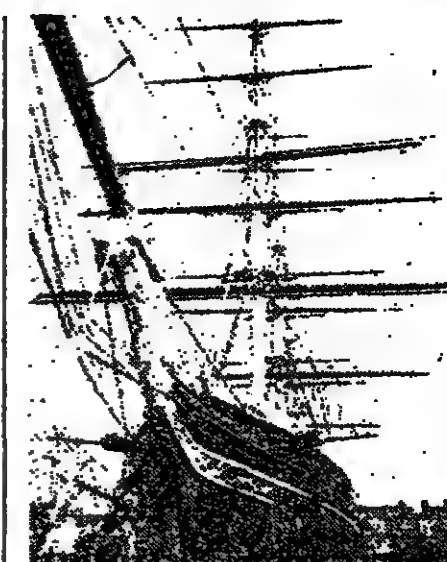
Ease of use: simple to load with lever wind-on. Range from 25 to 400 ASA but no intermediate stops. Easy to set without danger of accidental change. Focus and exposure: easy to set focus displayed in feet and metres. Clear viewfinder. Low light warning. Automatic exposure. When flash is used camera has to be manually set to aperture required. Self timer with red flashing light.

Results: all prints had better quality, depth and body than those produced by the other cameras. Verdict: very easily pocketable camera with smooth lines. All functions easily manipulated.



Conclusions: simply from the point of view of ease of use and portability, and without seeing the results, Russell gave his order of preference as follows: joint first Ricoh and Mamiya; second, Olympus; third, Chinon Bellami; fourth Konica; fifth Beirette. Having seen the finished prints, we would agree that the Ricoh is worth buying if you can afford it. The results would seem to warrant the extra outlay. For a retailer's view we talked to Jeremy Rother, of Rother Cameras, who has 15 years' experience of the trade and was, he says, "weaned on photography".

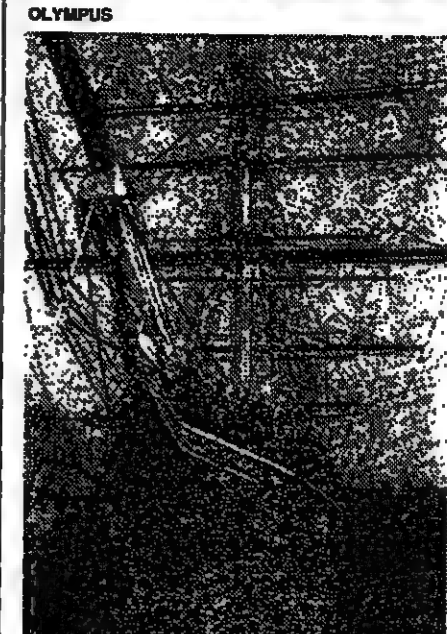
He agreed that the Ricoh is ideal for the customer who has been through the various stages of amateur photography fever and wants to settle down with a small camera which will produce good results with a minimum of trouble, but he also suggested that the Olympus XA2, the more sophisticated version of the XA2, would give even better results for a similar price. In the medium price ranges, we thought the Olympus XA2 was simple, reliable, conveniently portable and very good looking. At the lower end of the market, we feel the Beirette is not sufficiently accurate for a beginner and that equal results could be obtained from the even cheaper cameras available, or much better results if you are willing to spend another £5 to £10. On the basis of our simple tests on a tiny proportion of the growing compact market we would not presume to offer a best buy, but simply to show the variety of features and results that are offered within a range of prices. If you are planning to spend a lot of money on any camera, the best advice is — if in doubt, borrow first, decide later. \* All prices, other than Boots, will vary according to the dealer, and most will offer lower prices than those quoted.



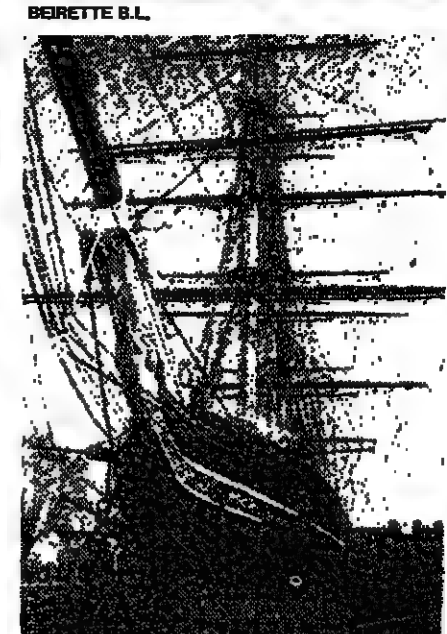
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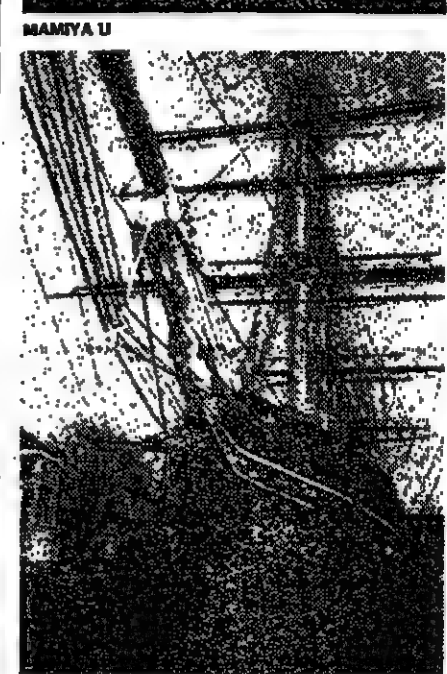
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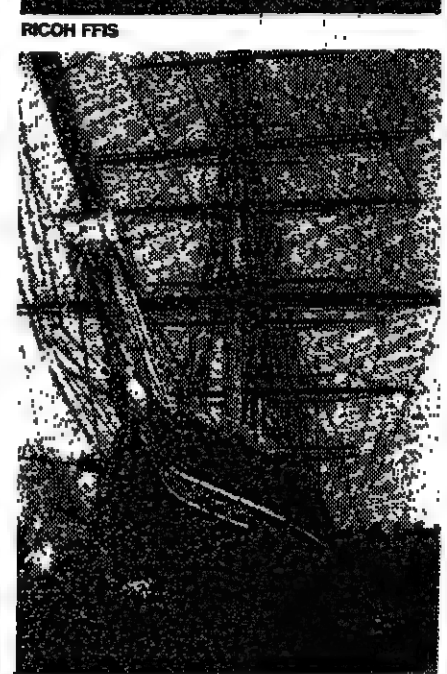
MAMIYA U



RICOH FF1S

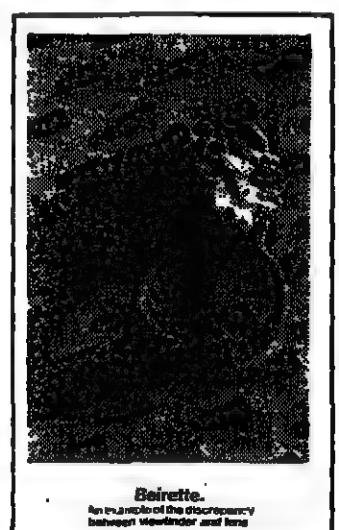


KONICA C35EF3



CHINON BELLAMI

The Cutty Sark, with its fine rigging, contrasting light and shade and reflections was our main test subject. Olympus produced a well focused, slightly over-exposed but detailed result. Beirette was out of focus and the image off centre, as were all the Beirette prints, although the subjects appeared perfectly positioned in the viewfinder (see door knocker right). Mamiya was under exposed and with a dark sky. Ricoh produced a good, well defined print, sharply focused and with good depth and detail. Konica and Chinon Bellami both produced fairly dark and rather flat results. Russell also took views of Leeds Castle, Kent, Hall Place, Bexley and a close-up of a Labrador and the results were consistent with those shown here. Allowance must be made for further loss of detail in reproduction.



Beirette. An unexplained discrepancy between viewfinder and lens.

## Gardening/Roy Hay

## Water, water everywhere

■ Never have I known such a difficult six months for gardeners. A bitter winter followed an abnormally wet year and many nights this month have been chilly, with frosts.

I would not trust this spring an inch. If you have half hardy bedding plants in boxes or pots in a greenhouse or frames do not be in a hurry to plant them out. If nights remain cold, keep them under cover, but do feed them once a week with soluble feed because, overcrowded and starved in their seed boxes, they will quickly grow spindly and turn out to be miserable specimens. If you buy boxes of seedlings later in the month do look for sturdy plants with healthy looking foliage, not drawn, starved stuff running prematurely to flower.

If you have had little experience of buying bedding plants ask somebody to go along with you who knows the ropes — these plants are not cheap

and you don't want to end up with rubbish. A friend of mine says his favourite spring game is not listening for the first cuckoo's call but looking for the first boxes of tender marigolds (tagetes) on sale in the shops or garden centres. This year he spotted his first lot on April 3 in a garden centre in Middlesex. But the spring has not only been capricious regarding temperatures, gardens in the south of England, at least, are dry and we have started watering. Many gardeners are busy replacing plants killed by the frosts and the last thing we want is prolonged dry spells. We must longed dry spells. We must be assiduous in copiously all trees, shrubs, roses and herbaceous perennials planted this spring, or

even, in the case of trees and shrubs last autumn. Just to hand is a new and very clever sprinkler from Hozelock called the H 537 Pulse Jet Sprinkler (at around £10) — more familiarly known as a "flip flap" as it flips its way slowly round, activated by the water pressure. This model has three new features. The jet can be adjusted to water five spray patterns — full circle, half circle, quarter circle and a narrow segment. The moulded plastic base has three hollow "feet" which full with water when the hose is turned on and which hold the sprinkler steady on the ground — no need for a spike to anchor it. The third and clever

refinement is an outlet from the base of the sprinkler into which can be plugged another length of hose line to feed a second sprinkler — or, if there is sufficient water pressure, a third or fourth. This last facility is quite new and could be useful in many gardens. In dry spells at this time of year, besides paying great attention to watering newly planted shrubs and trees, it is important to see that germinating seedlings of flowers and vegetables, especially grass seed, never go short of water. □ Hanging baskets, or the "half" or "wall" baskets that you can hang on plastic covered square meshed wire panels attached to a wall, give a third dimension to a

garden, especially a town plot, and a much extra enjoyment. The Aerial range baskets and panels, made of plastic covered wire, is excellent. If you have a greenhouse or sun lounge it would pay now to fill these baskets and keep them under cover until it is safe to hang them out. This period indoors gives the plants a chance to root into their new compost. We line our baskets first with thin layer of sphagnum moss — from a florist or garden centre. Then we put in a liner of plastic sheeting — green, preferably, if you omit moss. Puncture half a dozen holes in the plastic, to allow for drainage. Make the holes about 2in from the bottom of the basket so there is always a small reservoir of water on which the plants can draw if we forget to water, in a basket should be watered twice a day because, hung up in the air, they dry out much faster than tubs or window boxes.

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## A FRIEND INDEED

From the first day of the Falklands crisis, the United States assumed the role of mediator for a combination of reasons. It did not wish to sully its relations with Latin America in general and Argentina in particular by openly backing a European nation in the western hemisphere; and the United States administration maintained that it could more effectively bring its influence to bear in favour of a peaceful settlement by acting as an honest broker rather than a partisan.

The British Government publicly and repeatedly welcomed American mediation, whether for reasons of prudence or genuine enthusiasm. It is certainly good that the attempt was made, and the course pursued with the zeal that Mr Haig brought to the task. Otherwise there would have been critics who maintained that American mediation would have brought a swift peace if only it had been tried. Now it has been tried as hard and for as long as could reasonably have been expected, without of itself producing the necessary result. The pressures that could properly be exerted by a mediator did not bring Argentina to accept a just and satisfactory settlement.

Now the United States is throwing its weight on Britain's side, this is doubly welcome. It is good for Anglo-American relations which would have suffered if it had seemed that the United States was clinging to the role of mediator well beyond the point at which there was any reasonable chance of Mr Haig's shuttle diplomacy producing a negotiated settlement. There would have been the impression then that the American administration was more interested in saving itself from embarrassment than in securing a fair outcome. The decision must also be reassuring elsewhere in Europe, showing as it does, that when it comes to the hard point, the United States

is a friend and ally which can be counted on.

It is also encouraging because it means that far more pressure will now be brought to bear upon Argentina. Britain has responded to the seizure of the Falklands with impressive resolution. The mobilization of the task force has been a technical achievement of a high order. The policy of gradually increasing the military pressure on the Argentine forces step by step has shown that strength was being applied with judgment. But real power in the Western world is exercised nowadays by the United States. If it stands aside, then an aggressor has to face only a small proportion of the strength—military, economic and psychological—that could and should be mobilized against it.

There will even now be no direct military involvement of American forces, but that was never expected. Without going so far as that, there is a good deal that the United States can and will now do to help Britain's cause. Mr Haig said yesterday that the administration "will respond positively for requests for material support for British forces". There is much that can be provided in terms of logistical back-up for a task force operating some 8,000 miles from home. In-flight refuelling could be given to British planes. Tanker supplies could be made available. Any shortage that suddenly became evident could be met much more swiftly with American assistance than if everything had to be supplied from Britain.

A variety of sanctions will now be imposed upon Argentina. President Reagan has ordered the suspension of all military exports there, and "the withholding of certification of Argentine eligibility for military sales". Over a period of time this would be bound to have a serious effect upon Argentine military capacity. The strictly economic sanctions will have both an

immediate and delayed effect. The suspension of bank credits and guarantees, and of commodity credit corporation guarantees, will probably take a few months to have their full impact. But the mere imposition of these restrictions must be a severe blow to confidence in an economy that was already in grave difficulties. Altogether this is a strong package of measures that the administration has announced, an indication that when Mr Reagan does move he moves firmly.

Beyond the measures themselves there is the psychological effect of the United States having now taken sides. When Mr Pym meets Mr Haig in Washington this weekend he will be speaking to him once again as an ally and a partner; not as a neutral personage. That is how it ought to be between any British Foreign Secretary and any Secretary of State. It will add confidence to a British enterprise that has never been lacking in determination.

This should strengthen the British resolve to persist in the strategy of steadily increasing the pressure on Argentina. That pressure will now be immeasurably greater because the junta must surely realize that the United States could not afford now to let Britain lose over the Falklands without itself losing respect in Latin America and elsewhere. It should therefore improve the chances of a peaceful solution, and Mr Pym's visit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York will also be an indication of Britain's overwhelming desire for a peaceful settlement, if possible. But the American decision to stand alongside Britain will make it easier for the Government to insist upon the principles for which it has taken action. This is good not only for the alliance but also for those who believe that aggression, from whatever quarter it may come, must always be resisted.

## THAILAND'S ROLE IN THE FRONT LINE

Thailand's military rulers are nowadays more likely to see themselves as guardians of a still frail but budding democracy than the dictators of the past, so no savour of disesteemed welcome to Thailand's Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanond on his visit to London this week. From London he has gone on to Paris and Brussels, a mark of the close and now regular ties that link the European Community with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

General Prem represents a country that is in some ways unique in the region and certainly one of the most important in South-East Asia. From being an area supposedly under threat of communist expansion ever since the war of French withdrawal from Indo-China, South-East Asia is now a well-kept zone of successful economic growth and relatively mature nationalism. When Lord Carrington toured the area earlier this year he took with him a posse of businessmen, bent on expansion no doubt, but no political extremists has yet

been found to castigate trade expansion.

Thailand's obvious claim to uniqueness is that—by Anglo-French agreement—the country escaped the rapacity of late nineteenth century colonialism. The fact is obvious: the implications are less appreciated. Not only does Thailand live in a sense of territorial and administrative continuity symbolised by a still healthy and respected monarchy. Thailand's ex-colonial colleagues in Asean are all new states, in the sense of finding their present territorial, ethnic and social mixtures posing a new problem in national building. Even Indonesia, though it has substantial political heritage, though it may influence, cannot simply define or shape the country now ruled from Jakarta.

Moreover, the Thais conserve a better sense of where they are. Their links with China are real; even though they were attenuated in the colonial era, they have never lost their significance to either side, whereas in the minds of Malaysians and

Indonesians China is associated primarily with the Chinese communities in their midst. An important relic of the past is Thailand's old rivalry with Vietnam. Thailand's relationship with its Vietnamese-dominated and Vietnamese communist-inspired neighbours of Laos and Cambodia is one of the disastrous legacies of French rule, in so far as that rule evicted Thai influence from Cambodia and Laos (countries closer in every sense to Thailand) and freely allowed Vietnamese immigration and influence into both countries. While the cooperation of Asean in resolving the difficulties faced on this communist frontier has been helpful, it remains Thailand that is most involved, by both continuity and past relations, with Vietnam and with China. Since the Indo-China war finally came to end in 1975, the fear of further dominoes falling in South-East Asia has not been a major source of world anxiety. The credit that goes to Asean and not to Thailand among its members to Thailand.

## Claiming benefits

From Dr Z. Mahmood

Sir, Pat Healy's report in *The Times* (April 16) points out a serious blemish which continues to mar the concept of "caring society". In spite of repeated attempts by the Government to encourage people to claim their rights, an ever increasing number of sick, disabled and aged people are failing to claim full supplementary benefits which they are entitled to, resulting in a £35m "saving" (choice of this word reveals of insensitivity, perhaps "unpaid debt", a more apologetic phrase, would have been more appropriate). The intention of the Government and the Local Authorities to publish (yet another) explanatory leaflet is unlikely to publicise effectively, who is eligible and who is not. In my opinion, one of the major reasons for the inefficiency of explanatory leaflets and guide booklets is that they are written in a language not fully comprehensible to the "average" sick, disabled and aged individuals.

In Britain, the generally acceptable level of "literacy" considered sufficient for an individual to "get by" in everyday life is a Reading Age of nine years (about the average nine year-old schoolchild). However, most of the Government leaflets require a much higher literacy level than that. Various investigations have shown that the Reading Age required for the Family Income Supplement Leaflet is between 14-17 years, Family

Income Allowance Leaflet (for Immigrants) 13½-18½ and Free Prescriptions Leaflet 15½-17½. Such information is available for a number of similar reading materials, eg Income Tax Return Guide, Claim Form for Industrial Injury, Fire Regulations, Disinfectant Bottle Labels and so on. In each case, the literacy level, let alone comprehend them, is much too high for the people to whom they are addressed.

Therefore, in order to inform the public of their rights, it should be ensured that such communications are written in a language which can be easily read and comprehended by the "average" person. Such a thoughtful policy will be greatly appreciated by the general public, let alone enable a lot more people to claim what is their legitimate right.

Yours faithfully,  
Z. MAHMOOD,  
Physiology Department,  
Duke Street Hospital,  
5 Oakley Terrace,  
Glasgow.

## Kissinger visit

From Mr John Pilger

Sir, As the journalist to whom Richard Davey and Edward Mortimer referred in their report about the visit of Henry Kissinger (April 28), I would like to make several points before Kissinger and his attendants in Press are allowed to completely re-write recent history. Davey and Mortimer wrote: "Dr Kissinger

has been called 'prickly' by some, and further attempts to needle him were made at the press conference, where one journalist asked why this book included such a long defensive appendix refuting the charges made by William Shawcross about American bombing in Cambodia."

Davey and Mortimer conducted what is described as an interview with Kissinger, but they asked not a single critical question, least of all about Kissinger's own credibility. Such questions are apparently known as "needling". Indeed, the men from *The Times* quickly added that Dr Kissinger's "humour seemed to have been covered from that onslaught" (my question to him) and they went on to describe William Shawcross's charges against Kissinger as a controversy which no longer raged. How comforting it all must have been for both interviewers and interviewees!

Alas, while controversy may no longer rage, truth does. Kissinger, in his latest, huge and apologetic book's appendix, fails to refute Shawcross's central and meticulously documented charge that he and Nixon secretly and illegally conducted a massive bombing campaign against neutral Cambodia. Surely, journalism is demeaned by deference to the kind of pretentious "statesmanship" affected by Henry Kissinger, or is this only understood by those like myself, who have seen the terrible human consequences of his "diplomacy", in Indochina and elsewhere?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PILGER,  
57 Hambalt Road, SW4

## Housing renewal in inner cities

From Mr David Bebb and others

Sir, As directors of the major inner city housing associations, we welcome Michael Heseltine's wholehearted involvement in working to save these decaying areas (report, April 15). His personal commitment has undoubtedly affected the climate in which we and others work for inner city renewal. We share his belief that they can be saved.

But in trying to halt the collapse of community life, as Mr Heseltine insists, puffs it, "many policies conflict". The decline in Government's programme of investment through the Housing Corporation, which is now down from 35,000 homes to 20,000, has greatly reduced our contribution to inner city housing renewal. Moreover, the effect of a range of government policies has been to shift the emphasis of this much smaller programme away from improving and rehabilitating homes in the most deprived inner city areas. New initiatives and priorities, although valuable in themselves, have combined to take away resources from the most urgent of housing priorities: the improvement of living conditions for the disadvantaged in these areas.

Currently, these programmes have little priority and the recently announced annual allocations to housing associations from the Housing Corporation confirm this trend. They show no special regard for the most deprived inner city rehabilitation, which is swept up into a category of "Other Needs". At the same time reductions to our work intensify the problems of unemployment, particularly among the unskilled. In these tense neighbourhoods, where we are suffering from these reduced programmes, but this year we will also be unable to get on with improvement works to hundreds of our existing properties, many of them standing empty, because the Housing Corporation cannot finance the necessary works. The ultimate costs will be much greater after a further period of continued neglect.

Over the last 15 years, the work of inner city housing associations has received considerable recognition and support from successive Governments of differing persuasions. It was virtually pioneered rehabilitation in inner city areas. We have no doubts that our work accords with the objectives so forcefully advocated by Mr Heseltine in his article of April 15, but when can we expect the decisions of his Department and Housing Corporation to fall into line with his own priorities?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BEBB,  
JOHN COWARD,  
DAVID MUMFORD,  
DONALD HOODLESS,  
PAUL THOMPSON,  
MICHAEL SMITH,  
ALAN KILBURN,  
ANDREW MALONE,  
MIKE AGER,  
DON WOOD,  
LATHERINE MEREDITH,  
JANET HAMMOND,  
PETER NORMAN,  
BILL MARTIN,  
TIM MORGAN.

Circle 33 Housing Trust Ltd,  
26 St Pancras Road, NW1,  
April 29.

## Darwinian evolution

From Mr Nigel Vaux Halliday

Sir, Christopher Booker's doubts (feature, April 19) about the evolution of species still stand. For Dr Turner (April 22) must either show us, according to his first suggestion, to what alternative use an animal would have put its half-evolved wing; or persuade us, according to his second suggestion, that it is reasonable to assume that animals developed into birds in a single genetic change leaving no intermediate stages.

Or to use a different example, he must either show us what use is a hole in the head before the eye is formed; or he must persuade us that we can reasonably believe that the hole in the head and the appearance of a functioning eye happened in a single genetic change.

Dr Turner is right to say that explanations exist for intermediate cases; but the explanations do not yet convince the sceptical.

Yours faithfully,  
NIGEL HALLIDAY,  
16A Darrell Road,  
Kew,  
Surrey,  
April 22.

## Venus observed?

From Mr Vernon Dawson

Sir, I am one of the many who enjoy Patrick Moore's television topics. However, he is right in saying in *The Times* of Saturday, April 24: "Venus last passed across the face of the sun in 1882 so that there can be no body living on Venus now." By coincidence, my local paper on the same day reported that Mrs Grace Jeffery had her 104th birthday. She is a sprightly old lady and spent her birthday on a visit to Haddon Court and at her favourite restaurant.

As we all, I think, remember things which happen when we were three years old and up, might not she have remembered, or at least heard discussion, 100 years ago?

Yours faithfully,  
VERNON DAWSON,  
149 Park Road,  
Teddington,  
Middlesex,  
April 24.

## CORRECTION

In a leading article on April 16 it was stated that Jerusalem is regarded by Muslims as their second holy city after Mecca and Medina.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Christian dilemma on threat of war

From the Reverend P. G. Atkinson

Sir, All Christians must pray for peace in the Falkland Islands, and must deplore the warmongering of some of our fellow countrymen. The reported opinion of Mr Anthony Marlow, MP (*The Times*, April 21), that the morale of the armed forces would suffer if the naval task force were to return home without having been used, is a particularly shameful instance of this. That being said, however, Christians are not committed to the pacifist opinions advocated in your columns this morning (April 21) by the Reverend Gordon Wilson.

Pacifism, like voluntary poverty or the celibate state, is a precept of the Gospel, with the practical implications of which the Christian conscience must always wrestle. Like those other disciplines, however, pacifism may equally become a way of evading serious attention to the moral dilemmas presented by the society in which Christians find themselves placed.

In the present dispute, the British Government has a prima facie case, which the pacifist is bound to answer. The homeland of a small and defenceless community has been occupied against the wishes of that community by a powerful military force. The British Government has an undeniable responsibility for the freedom and welfare of the Islanders, and is at present seeking to discharge this responsibility by diplomatic means.

But diplomacy, to be effective, requires bargaining power; and such power the Government hopes to secure, in the first place by pressure of economic sanction, and, as a last resort, by military threat. Such is the Government's position; and, prima facie, it is a morally defensible one.

The pacifist must surely demonstrate, either that the facts of the case are other than I have described; or, that there is some other practical method by which the Government may discharge its responsibility to the Islanders, or that the total damage to human life (not something to be accounted merely in terms of immediate bloodshed) which is likely to result from the Government's present course of action

will outweigh the good it is trying to achieve.

Perhaps the pacifist can make out such a case; but it has not been made yet. Mr Wilson's picturesque proposal that the United Kingdom and Argentina should collaborate in erecting an abbey on the Islands as a shrine of peace, does nothing to assist in the resolution of the problem, or to encourage the rest of us to take seriously the pacifist's position.

Yours sincerely,  
P. G. ATKINSON,  
The Glebe House,  
6 Rectory Grove,  
Clapham, SW4.

From Mr David Evans

Sir, I was surprised that you ventured into the debate on "The Just War" in your leading article last Saturday. While admiring your honesty, however, I must confess it seemed to me too deep and personal an issue for a newspaper to comment upon.

Having said that, there are two comments I would like to make on what you said:

1. You say "there are two respectable traditions; one of total pacifism, the other based on the just war..."

I think you should be more willing to acknowledge a third tradition which is represented best by Christian CND.

Surely that position is an honourable one as it derives from a conviction that "a just" nuclear war is a contradiction in terms in that it cannot limit killing to (in your own words) "those directly involved... with the force that has to be resisted."

2. Surely the Christian, in understanding his "citizen of two cities" (as you put it), should be able to see better than most that status, national sovereignty, teaching an aggressor a lesson, are all less important than seeking a compromise with the Argentinians which allows the Falkland Islanders interests to be fully protected, and yet at the same time can be accepted by a military junta which in its weakness must "save face".

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID EVANS,  
Rivendell,  
3 Green Lane Close,  
Chertsey,  
Surrey,  
April 27.

Added value concept in Japan, and which accounts for the growing prosperity of the Japanese worker.

Further advantages of the added value concept are that it provides a very strong incentive to wealth creation (since pay is related to added value), encourages high quality (since value depends upon quality) and discourages waste (since waste reduces added value). It also highlights the truth that prosperity requires the combined contributions of management, employees and capital.

In this connection it was unfortunate that Professor Beresford Dew should refer disparagingly to shareholders when what is needed above all is harmony. The Japanese experience shows very clearly how vital to prosperity is the contribution of capital.

There would, of course, be very great difficulties in introducing the added value concept for the Great Britain, but if the Japanese succeeded there is no reason to think the British could not. It would undoubtedly bring great prosperity in its train.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. WEST,  
La Fayette,  
La Ville Danet,  
35380 Plesian-le-Grand,  
France,  
April 19.

just could not resist a temptation to make themselves heard.

Nevertheless in my experience this was regarded as the pursuit of justice and the manifestation that it is being done; whilst above all, jurymen retire to consider their verdict with no doubts remaining as to the evidence after it has been summed up by the coroner. In other courts where counsel take care of clients' interests there should be such opportunity for jurymen to seek clarification, and the time spent might well be saved afterwards in the jury room.

Yours etc.  
J. SHACKLETON-BAILEY,  
The Old Mill,  
Blockley,  
Moreton-in-Marsh,  
Gloucestershire,  
April 23.

## Facts about leeches

From Dr J. M. Elliott

Sir, The long-running saga of the medicinal leech has now gone full circle. The original article (October 21, 1981) on "The leech in peril of extinction" was partially based on a paper by Dr R. T. Sawyer in *Oryx*. In the latest contribution (April 27), Professor Payton assures us that the medicinal leech still exists in the British Isles (snails, worms etc.) or a two suck the blood of fish, and one sucks the blood of water-birds. The remaining two species suck the blood of vertebrates. One species, *Hirudo medicinalis*, has been recorded only once in the British Isles (in 1979) and its chief hosts

are the European terrapin and water-birds. It occasionally attacks man and was used as a medicinal leech in the Crimea. The other species, *Hirudo medicinalis*, is known to occur in several localities in Britain but is now absent from Ireland.

A monograph on British freshwater leeches was published by the Freshwater Biological Association in 1979 and includes a key to species with a review of their life cycles and ecology. An atlas of their known distribution in the British Isles was published by the Association in January. Other leeches, especially the horse leech, are frequently mistaken for the medicinal leech, but a genuine specimen of the latter is certainly as sanguivorous as its continental relatives.

Yours faithfully,  
J. M. ELLIOTT,  
Freshwater Biological Association,  
The Ferry House,  
Ambleside,  
Cumbria.

## Getting a share of lending right

From Lord Willis

Sir, It was the clear wish of Parliament that public lending right should benefit authors and authors alone. The publishers played no part in the long campaign to establish PLR and neither the Act nor the scheme for its implementation makes any mention of publishers.

However, now that PLR has become law and there is a prospect of money for authors from 1983-84 onwards, a few disreputable publishers are using the back door to secure for themselves a share of the small pool of money that the Government has made available.

The method is simple. Authors are being told that unless they agree to give the publisher a share of their earnings from PLR their books will not be published. Some publishers are asking for as much as 50 per cent, others for 25 per cent.

I am glad to say that a demand of a highly successful author, who could simply take his books elsewhere. So this imposition falls mainly on the poorer authors, the very people for whom PLR was designed.

I think you should be more willing to acknowledge a third tradition which is represented best by Christian CND.

Surely that position is an honourable one as it derives from a conviction that "a just" nuclear war is a contradiction in terms in that it cannot limit killing to (in your own words) "those directly involved... with the force that has to be resisted."

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Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. WEST,  
La Fayette,  
La Ville Danet,  
35380 Plesian-le-Grand,  
France,  
April 19.

## Countryside trust

From Mr Montague Keen

Sir, The logic of the Chairman of the Exmoor Society (April 21) is enchanting, and very typical of well-intentioned conservationists with their feet firmly on the clouds.

Guy Somerset rightly points to the serious difficulty in finding public money to compensate farmers who may be restricted from gainful activities on their land in order to satisfy what some conservationist bodies quite sincerely believe to be the superior interests of safeguarding certain flora and fauna. He commends the solution of outright purchase of land by responsible public bodies. He accepts, however, that it would be politically impossible for the Great Britain, but if the Japanese succeeded there is no reason to think the British could not. It would undoubtedly bring great prosperity in its train.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. WEST,  
La Fayette,  
La Ville Danet,  
35380 Plesian-le-Grand,  
France,  
April 19.

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Yours faithfully,  
J. M. ELLIOTT,  
Freshwater Biological Association,  
The Ferry House,  
Ambleside,  
Cumbria.













## Hinckley top of the crop

Subscription Account is the name given to regular savings accounts by most building societies and they generally involve paying a regular sum on a monthly basis.

You are not usually allowed to add large capital sums to the account although you can in certain circumstances, pay subscriptions up to three months in advance.

Societies traditionally offer a higher rate of interest on Subscription Accounts as regular payments assist their cash flow. Building Societies Association recommended rate is 10 per cent per annum but many societies with both trustee status and Building Societies Association membership offer more.

Top of the interest league table is the Hinckley which offers 12.25 per cent on its Self Service shares for a minimum £1 per month and a maximum £40. No withdrawals are permitted and the rate falls to 8.75 per cent if the maximum of £500 is not reached. On reaching the maximum, the principal and accrued interest are either transferred to another account (where a lower rate applies) or a cheque is sent to the investor. Then payments can continue up to £500 again.

The Leamington Spa's Bonus account pays 11.93 per cent for monthly sums of £1 to £100 up to a maximum of £3,600. This rate is calculated as 9.10 per cent for up to three years and, if held for that length, a 'bonus' of one-third of the interest is added. The London-based Prop-

erty Owners offers 11.75 per cent on its Monthly Savings accounts from £1 to £100 per month. The rate falls to 10.75 per cent on June 1st.

Up to three withdrawals a year are permitted without penalty and closure of the account is on demand.

The Stockport-based Vernon Building Society offers 11.5 per cent for its Super

For the past month, building societies have been paying new rates to their investors. Conal Gregory takes a look at what is available on regular saving schemes where it is still possible to earn as much as 12.25 per cent

Savings account although the rate drops to 10.5 per cent on May 1st. In addition, the Vernon gives an extra 0.25 per cent where 12 consecutive payments are made in a calendar year. Sums from £1 to £100 per month may be invested up to £10,000 in total.

The Sussex County (based on Lewes) has increased the maximum sum that can be invested per month in its Regular Savings account to £200, which is double the pre-April level. It offers 11.25 per cent. The minimum monthly sum is £10 and the account can continue until £5,000 has been reached.

Two higher paying Leicestershire societies are the Shephard and Loughborough Permanent. The Shephard's Subscription account from £1

to £50 per month up to £20,000 offers 10.75 per cent, but this falls to 9 per cent if it is closed in any calendar year. The Loughborough Permanent also offers 10.75 per cent for monthly sums of £1 to £50 up to £5,000.

Among those paying higher rates and also allowing a withdrawal is the Swindon based North Wilts Equitable. The Portsmouth's Subscription account is for a five year period, investing £1 to £100 monthly. The rate is 10.55 per cent but falls to 8.55 per cent if the five years are not completed.

Many societies have agencies outside their branch districts and payments may be made regularly to those, as well as by cheque, banker's order or direct debit in most cases.

The rates quoted are net of basic pre-tax. The tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed. It is also important to remember that rates are liable to fluctuate which should be taken into account when entering a commitment over a considerable period of time.

Among the other societies offering monthly schemes above the Building Societies Association rate are Colne in Lancashire (10.5), Hears of Oak and Enfield (10.5), Haywards Heath and District (10.5), Reigate based Holmesdale Benefit (10.5), Lambeth in London (10.5), London Commercial (10.5), Portsmouth based Argyle (10.35), Portsmouth based Hampshire (10.35) and the Peterborough (10.05).

## Broader currency choice in new fund

Latest entrant into the currency fund market is Save & Prosper which launched this week a Jersey based fund offering small investors the advantages of money market interest rates on relatively small sums of money, and a choice of four currencies.

With three banks already in the field, and pioneers, Rothschild, way out ahead with their Old Court International Reserves fund, what has Save & Prosper to offer that is not already available?

At the moment the extra ingredient offered by S&P is the option to hold yen as well as sterling, US dollars or D-Marks. None of the other funds in the market have a yen facility. In addition, S&P is expecting to launch a cheque book facility but since this is not yet available it is only a potential advantage.

On the minus side S&P's charges are higher than its competitors. Rothschild for example makes a flat 0.75 per cent per annum charge on the value of its fund, S&P has a similar charge but can also deduct other management expenses up to a maximum total charge of 1.25 per cent a year — and admits that in the early years this will be the annual levy as they have to recoup their start-up costs.

The other funds also scored over S&P by offering a free switching facility between the different currencies — S&P investors get only one free switch per quarter and then there is a charge of £5 (or the currency equivalent) for each move.

Of the three other multi-currency funds, Rothschild's Old Court International Reserves offers the widest range of currencies with 10 to choose from and has taken in some \$22m since it was launched 16 months ago. Bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse run the other two funds, both offering a choice of five currencies (plus SDSs from Charterhouse).

All are run on broadly similar lines with no "front-end load" and no spread on the quoted price of shares. All that is required to make a switch is a telephone instruction (generally before 11 am or noon), in which case currencies will be switched at the exchange rate prevailing that day.

## Homing in on the right solicitor

How much does it cost to convey a house? People are used to shopping around for the cheapest packet of detergent or toothpaste, but are aghast at the thought of haggling with a solicitor over his fees.

Yet the experience of one homebuyer reveals just how much money can be saved if you are prepared to negotiate, what for many is a major item of cash expenditure. Francine Jordache is probably a fairly typical first-time buyer. At the beginning of this year she started searching for a house and in February found what she wanted — a one-bedroom flat in Whetstone, North London. She eventually agreed with the sellers a price of £23,300 which seemed reasonable, so she went to see her Halifax building society manager to arrange a loan. He agreed to lend her £21,000 on the property.

Francine had never needed a solicitor before so she did the sensible thing and asked the building society manager if he could recommend someone locally.

He put her in touch with three of the society's "panel" solicitors. If Francine used one of these, she would save the expense of correspondence between her solicitor and the solicitor who acts for the building society.

The manager suggested she got in touch with either Derrick Bridges and Co, Boyes Sutton and Perry, or Milnes and Milnes. All of whom had offices in Wood Street, Barnet. In addition, Francine's estate agent recommended Vander Pump and Sykes of Crouch End.

As a first time buyer Francine had nothing to sell so the conveyance was a straightforward purchase of the flat. Being an enterprising individual she rang all



Francine Jordache: enterprising

four firms and was surprised to find that there were substantial differences in the fees quoted by the four solicitors.

"I talked to them on the telephone and they all said that the figures they quoted were rough estimates, but there was still a large difference," between Boyes Sutton and Perry, of whom Francine and the estimate from Derrick Bridges," says Francine.

All four solicitors quoted a flat £58 for the Land Registration fee and £116.50 Stamp Duty (back in February she would have been liable for stamp duty though this was subsequently changed by the Budget). Here the similarities ended.

Boyes Sutton and Perry was the most expensive by far, quoting a flat £300 fee plus £28 for sundries. Vander Pump & Sykes wanted £200 with £11.20 for sundries and £16.00 postage. Milnes & Milnes estimated a basic fee of £230 plus £10.20 local mortgage arrangement fee for liaising with the Halifax. Cheapest was Derrick Bridges & Co, which quoted a flat fee of £190 plus £20 for sundries. All quoted varying figures for value-added tax which were not necessarily a flat 15 per cent of the basic fee. The totals including the standard charges for stamp duty (now no longer payable) and land registration fee looked like this:

Boyes Sutton & Perry	£539.50
Milnes & Milnes	£494.70
Vander Pump & Sykes	£434.10
Derrick Bridges & Co	£414.50

"When I compared the quotes, I decided to use Derrick Bridges and Co," says Francine. "However I must say they were all very helpful and they did stress that these were only rough estimates and that the final figure may turn out to be slightly lower."

The Law Society confirms that shopping around is the best policy and that there is nothing unusual in such large discrepancies between solicitors' estimates. "Homebuyers should take about half a dozen solicitors in their area and ask for estimates," says Mike Moriarty of the Law Society. "Solicitors will generally tend to keep to within 10 per cent either way of their original quote."

The Budget changes mean that Francine will now no longer be liable for Stamp Duty of £116.50, which is a big saving, but in addition, by spending a few hours making telephone calls, she has cut her legal costs by £125.

## MONEY TALK Account for low taxpayers

If regular income is your requirement and you pay little or no tax, a new account from National Westminster Bank might appeal. NatWest's new monthly income account is available to personal savers whether NatWest customers or not. Minimum investment is £2,000 and interest is paid monthly into a current account.

The interest rate will vary in line with changes in bank interest rates generally but NatWest says it intends to keep it above the current 7 day deposit rate. The new monthly income account is currently paying 12 per cent and will probably appeal to the elderly, and to teenagers who pay little or no tax.

NatWest's nearest competitor on this type of account is the National Savings Bank Investment account which has the distinct disadvantage of paying interest annually.

NSB should look to its laurels and bring its methods of paying interest into the 20th century if it doesn't want to lose money to NatWest. NSB currently offers 13 per cent (from Monday) but unless you leave your money untouched for 12 months, it is almost impossible to achieve this return because of the way interest is calculated.

**Stately target**  
Owners of stately homes seem to be the next target for the VATman. "A disposal of an article from a stately home by a person registered for value-added tax is likely to be liable to VAT if any one of the following conditions applies," warns the latest communication from Customs and Excise.

These are the conditions: A — if the article has been on view to the public; B — if the proceeds from the disposal of the article accrue to persons or bodies registered for VAT; C — if any VAT incurred on the purchase of the article was deducted as input tax (if it was acquired after April 1, 1973); D — if any VAT incurred on maintenance, repair or restoration of the article has been deducted as input tax.

VAT leaflet 701/12/82 explains in more detail and covers the disposal of antique works of art or other contents of stately homes.

**Kidnap cover**  
Working abroad isn't all beer and skittles as anyone who is currently sweating it out in Argentina or the Falklands will confirm. One of the nastier hazards in some areas is the possibility of kidnap, internment, detention or hijack. Insurance brokers, Chandler, Hargreaves Whitall are offering cover for these risks as an optional extra to their British Expatriates Insurance policy. It already covers such eventualities as personal accident, medical expenses, and most important, any unexpected tax liability incurred as a result of a sudden recall to Britain. Cover can be bought in units i.e. £5,000 of medical expenses, £1,000 of medical tax cover etc.

## Divorcees' child benefit

Woman who are largely dependant on maintenance from an ex-husband can find themselves in severe financial difficulties if he dies. But there is help available.

One such aid is the Child's Special Allowance, which can be paid every week to a divorced woman when her former husband dies, if at the time of his death, she has a child which he was helping to support.

However not many women in this situation appear to take advantage of the allowance. About 700 or so receive it in respect of around 1,100 children. The benefit is worth £7.70 a week, going up to £7.95 from next November.

It is paid in addition to the £5.25 weekly child benefit, which goes also to each eligible child. There is one drawback, though. Anyone who gets the £3.30 a week one-parent benefit has to give that up in order to get the higher child's special allowance.

How can a divorced woman qualify for the allowance? A

number of special conditions have to be met before it can be paid. The most important is that the woman has not remarried. As well, she must be entitled to child benefit for each child for whom she claims the allowance; and must have been entitled to it when her former husband died. Alternatively, if the child (or children) are hers by her former husband, she may also be able to receive the allowance if he was getting child benefit for the children when he died.

Two other points also have to be considered. Firstly, her former husband must have been supporting the child concerned to the amount of at least 25p a week (or the woman was entitled to get at least that from him, whether he paid it or not). Second, the former husband must have paid enough in national insurance contributions.

If all these conditions are met, then the allowance can be paid. Claims should be made to the local office of

the Department of Health and Social Security. Documents needed will include the marriage certificate, evidence of divorce or annulment, and details of the payment or provision the former husband was making towards child support.

It is important to claim the Child's Special Allowance as soon as possible after the death of the former husband. The allowance cannot be paid back for more than three months from the time of the claim, unless there is a good reason for delay. In any event, it cannot ever be paid for more than 12 months before the date the claim is made.

Child's special allowance will continue until each child for whom it is being received reaches age 16, or 19, if he or she stays on at school. It also stops if the woman receiving it remarries, or if for any reason the child involved loses the entitlement to child benefit.

Jan McDonald

## POSTBAG

### Getting a fair deal

From Mr S. W. Korber

Sir, I was interested to read your excellent article entitled "How Employees Lose Out When They Change Jobs". I am currently fighting an almost certainly unsuccessful battle with my previous employer's pension fund trustees. I am being offered just under 2 year's service with the new company's scheme in return for over 7 year's with the old one, because the transfer value is so poor. The thing that interests me is whether any existing legislation such as the Unfair Contracts Act could help people in my position to get a fairer deal. I would be grateful for any guidance you could give on this point.

Yours faithfully,  
S. W. KORBER, Esq.,  
Dore,  
Sheffield.

Litigation even if you had grounds for bringing an action is likely to be expensive with no guarantee of success.

Your best course of action is to see a consulting actuary or pension consultant who may well be able to negotiate a better transfer sum on your behalf. Your new employer still offers a poor deal in terms of years of service, you could take your transfer funds to London and Manchester Assurance which runs a special pension scheme — Transplan — designed to cope specifically with this problem. The Association of Consulting Actuaries (65 London Wall, London EC2M 5XE) or the Society of Pension Consultants (Ludgate House, Ludgate Circus, London EC4A 3AB) will be able to recommend one of their members in your area.

## Arbuthnot Dollar Income Trust Limited

An Investment Portfolio of Dollar Securities in a Jersey Based Company. Quoted on The London Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS ANNOUNCEMENT 15th APRIL 1982

**"We believe that with the present high Interest Rates in the U.S.A., investments made now in this Fund will benefit from the rates of over 15.0%\* available. There will also be good prospects of capital growth when U.S. Interest Rates fall, as part of the portfolio is invested in U.S. Dollar Bond Issues and the capital value of these should appreciate when this occurs."**

\* Estimated market average yield available in this fund on 15/4/82.

**AIM OF THE TRUST.** To achieve an attractively high return whilst protecting capital values in a company which offers investors the prospects to benefit from current high levels of American interest rates and also affords sterling investors a good opportunity of including Dollar securities in their portfolios.

**PORTFOLIO PROFILE.** Investment in a range of fixed interest and floating rate Dollar securities, primarily U.S. Dollar and Eurodollar Money Market instruments and Government Agency Securities.

Income Shareholders will receive gross dividends quarterly in U.S. Dollars, free of any withholding tax (except for Jersey residents). Capital Shareholders (who may not be residents of the UK or Jersey) receive a scrip issue of equal value with each distribution.

The Company Offers a Currency Conversion Service. Custodians, Secretaries and Registrars: Standard Chartered Trust Company (C.L.) Limited. Managers: Arbuthnot Securities (C.L.) Ltd., 20, Box 428, Commercial Street, St. Helier, Jersey.

PLEASE SEND THIS COUPON DIRECT OR THROUGH YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISER TO:

ARBUTHNOT DOLLAR INCOME TRUST LIMITED  
To: ARBUTHNOT SECURITIES LTD, 37 QUEEN ST, LONDON EC4R 1BY Tel: 01-236 5281 (Extn. 301)

Please send me a copy of the company's prospectus (on the terms of which alone application for shares will be considered).

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## SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

Continuing to meet the needs of the times

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr James A. Lumsden, MBE TD, DL, LLB

Record annual bonuses

We have maintained the rate of bonus on the major immediate-profits assurance classes at 65% per annum but, as this bonus now compounds every year instead of every three years, its value is significantly increased. A bonus rate of 65% per annum compounding annually is equivalent to a bonus of £52.5% per annum compounding triennially.

Similarly, for "Self-employment" deferred annuities and the "E Type Retirement Benefits Plan, the rate of bonus has been maintained at 67% per annum — equivalent to a bonus of £7.50% per annum compounding triennially.

This year the continuing strength of our investment position enabled us to introduce deferred annuities for "self-employed" deferred annuities and the "E Type Plan with effect from 1st July 1981 and to increase these and all other claims bonuses at the beginning of 1982.

Scottish Provident Managed Pension Funds Limited

I am glad to report that our subsidiary company, Scottish Provident Managed Pension Funds Limited, has had a most successful first year. Total funds under management at the end of 1981 exceeded £40 million. The mixed and

equity funds have shown particularly good performance: the equity portfolio 1st January 1982 over 118% and 132% respectively compared with 100 at 1st January 1981 and both funds were a clear first in recognised comparative performance tables for the year 1981 — an outstanding result by any standards.

New products

Two particular product innovations from Scottish Provident within the last year have emphasised how readily the traditional assurance policy can be adapted to meet a whole variety of consumer needs. Under our Ten Year Income Plan, a capital sum is invested for a ten year period to provide a high income with the capital returned in full at the end of the ten years subject to normal bonuses being maintained.

Under our Executive Incentive Plan, an employer can fund (with full corporation tax relief) the effective of an open-ended pension policy by a key executive, the proceeds of which are the executive's to enjoy in his own right (completely tax-free) provided he completes the period of service specified in the simple governing agreement.

The Scottish Provident has continued to produce new types of policy and new adaptations of existing policies to meet the needs of the times. I know of the needs of an innovative office is appreciated by our agents and whose support over the years we are glad to rely.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available on request from the Head Office. The Scottish Provident Institution, 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YA.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT



Royal Life (Unit Linked Assurances) Ltd., PO Box 30,  
New Hall Place, Liverpool L69 3HS. T/1

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**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

\* Ex dividend, a Ex all, b Forecast dividend, c Corrected price, d Initial payment passed, f Price at suspension, g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, h Bid for company, k Pre-merger figures, l Forecast earnings, m Ex capital distribution, n Ex rights, o Ex scrip or share split, p Tax free, r Price adjusted for late dealings. . . No value in data.



## Anti-climax for Soviet Union

**Helsinki, April 30 —** The Soviet Union could not finish the 1954 world ice hockey championships as they picked last place. The

Soviets, who had made sure their eighteenth world title five days ago when they still had two matches to play, were held to

Buewen's works Suzuki car  
wheeled across the track when  
collided with the wreckage of  
American Airlines.

**TAUNTON** — Alois' Rogers' bike was run over and crushed by a truck after Hucuen was thrown 20 yards to the embankment where he lay very white and still. The extent of his injuries were unknown.

**Taunton NH**  
1-6, Stewarts (11-18 Nov), 2, Vanders (11-18 Nov), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822,

**NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE:** Burton King's, Lynt, Gainsborough v Mossley, Lancaster v Gateshead, Macclesfield, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, Walsby, Macclesfield.

[illegible]

**Rugby Union**  
Loughborough Student sevens (12.00)

Twickenham Centenary seven's (Twickenham, 12.30)  
**Athletics**  
 IAAF championships (Crystal Palace, 18.30)  
**Croquet**  
 Chesham open championships (Chesham, 12.30)  
**Golf**  
 Lytham Trophy (Royal & St Annals)  
**Race walking**  
 Plymouth to Devon 42 mile walk (Plymouth, 7am)  
**Powder**  
 Metropolitan Regatta (Thames Water Park)  
**Shooting**  
 World Cup open pistol, event and individual championships (RAF Windsor)  
 RASTA v Army TR (Slater)  
**Squash rackets**  
 Badminton Open - Tournament  
 World 9 C, Blackpool  
 World 10 C, Open (Time of Weight 5 C)  
 World 11 C, Open (Time of Weight 5 C)

Isle of Man Open (All Island SRC, Onchan);  
Donip Aquagrip National Junior Club  
Championships—Floods (Manchester S.C.).

# RECORD

**SPEEDWAY**  
Walsby: England GS, United States GS.

**TENNIS**

**OLDHAM (Florida):** Three round, R Tennis  
beat A. Mendez (Australia), 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.  
The Guisabon beat J. Lozano (Mexico), 6-2,  
1-6, 6-1; P. Pernert beat J. Leal (Cuba),  
7-5; M. Purcell beat S. Alexander, 6-2, 5-7,  
6-1.  
Meyotte beat M. Davis, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

**GREENLEAF (Florida):** Women's tournament  
M. Stevenson beat P. Mendez (Australia), 6-3,  
6-1.  
J. Guisabon beat J. Mendez (Australia), 6-3,  
6-1.  
J. Guisabon (Venezuela) beat S. Pater, 3-6,  
6-3, 6-4; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat  
S. Pater, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3.

## Strange to the fore

[illegible]

M. Navranilova best, F. Modrova (Czech), 8-2;  
B-3; A. Jaeger best, E. Bänder, 8-7, 5-3; M.  
Jausovec (Yugoslavia) best, B. Potter, 3-5.

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## Test-tube twins 'are doing well'

By Nicholas Timmins

The first test-tube twins to be born in Britain were last night said to be "very healthy for their size and doing well".

The twins, Daniel and Christopher, were born to Mrs Josephine Smith, aged 31, at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, North London, just before midnight on Thursday night.

They weighed 4lb 10oz and 5lb 2oz and were both delivered naturally, six weeks premature. Last night they were in the special care baby unit at the hospital, as a routine precaution.

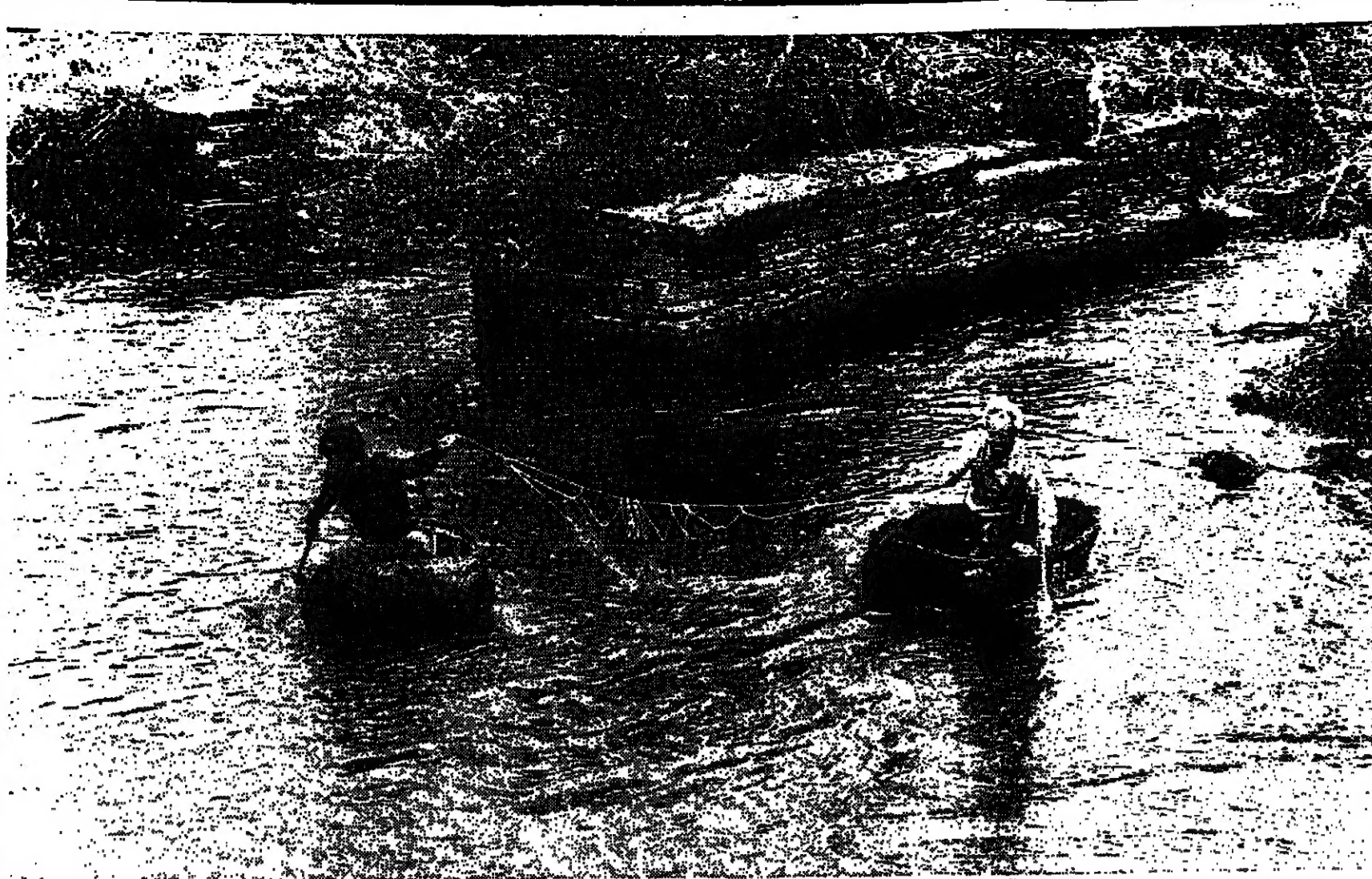
They are the first test-tube babies born within the National Health Service since 1978 and 1979 when three were delivered under Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe at Oldham General Hospital. The twins make the team led by Professor Ian Craft, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Royal Free, only the second in Britain to achieve success with the technique.

In Mrs Smith's case, three fertilized eggs were replaced to increase the chances that one of them would implant. All three implanted initially, but one foetus then died.

Mrs Smith, aged 31, an inland revenue civil servant, and her husband Stewart, a Post Office worker, come from Stockport. She had been unable to have a child because she was born with one fallopian tube missing, and had to have the other removed after an ectopic pregnancy. Thus her only hope of having a child was by the test-tube baby technique.

Professor Craft said last night he hoped similar births could happen throughout the health service (the Press Association reports). "If we can make the technique simpler and available in more district general hospital settings, then it is some hope for the future."

Research fears, page 2



A coracle pair working down the River Teifi, their net strung between them, before carrying home their catch and craft (below).

## The netsmen nettled

From Tim Jones, Llechryd, Dyfed

In far west Wales an annual battle older than Christianity has begun again. Salmon and sea trout, sent into Cardigan Bay, are moving up the rivers of the region to breed in the upper reaches where fine gravel provides a nursery for their spawn.

Not all will make it, for waiting in the sweet-flowing River Teifi are the coracle fishermen. With a 14-ft net strung between them, two coracles working together drift down the gentle current to take their share of the harvest.

It is a timeless scene, but one the coracle men fear is threatened. The Welsh Water Authority, alarmed by decreasing stocks, is seeking

new curbs to protect a business worth £30m a year. The coracle men say their livelihood is being sacrificed to placate the wealthy anglers who fish the river from whose stretches of the river thousands of members fish each year.

Mr Bernard Thomas, a coracle man for fifty years, agrees that the fish stock has fallen, but firmly denies that his ancient method is responsible for the decline.

"In 1860 there were 300 pairs on this river and salmon were so plentiful that farmers had to undertake not to give it to their servants more than twice a week."

"Now, there are only 16 licences for 32 pairs, but the authority issued more than

22,000 licences last year to individual anglers." Mr Thomas, who once crossed the English Channel in a coracle, has lobbied Parliament with his craft on his back to gain protection for what he considers an integral part of Celtic culture.

"We have been persecuted since the time of James I and now it seems that the water authority wants to reduce the number of licences to just twelve. Others go even further and say we should only have six licences. Only anglers are now allowed. Llechryd Bridge. I am disgusted that in 1982 a body of people, because they are in the majority, should want to suppress the ancient craft of a minority."



## Bonn fails to crack British position

Continued from page 1

to officials present at the negotiations. The Danish and French agriculture ministers rang Copenhagen, where President Mitterrand was on an official visit, and they told their leaders that Britain was still not prepared to give in on the farm package.

The French President, after conferring with Mr Jorgensen the Danish Prime Minister, rang Herr Schmidt in Bonn who was already apparently annoyed at the fact that a week earlier Mr Pym had been unimpressed by a request for a rebate from his farmers worth about £43m.

Herr Josef Ertl, the West German Agriculture Minister, had already been recalled earlier in the day from Luxembourg to Bonn to discuss how to break the British deadlock.

President Mitterrand suggested that Herr Schmidt might be able to persuade Mrs Thatcher to soften the British line. At Number 10, Mrs Thatcher told him firmly on the telephone that she had every confidence in her ministers' ability to negotiate.

Herr Schmidt then decided to go the other way. He tried to isolate Britain and crack its position by convincing him to spend what was necessary to bring Germany in line with the other countries. Herr Ertl sent back into the negotiations with his orders, while President Mitterrand and Jorgensen rang other leaders in the Benelux countries.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said he "seriously" found France came with proposals for price increases.

The Germans, he said, then turned to the French and the Danes then put forward a price increase proposal for cereals, rape seed, oil and beef and was given much West German and Dutch backing.

"I found it extremely surprising," Mr Buchanan-Smith said afterwards. Both Denmark and West Germany had then backed British objections to the size of proposed price increases and

suddenly they came forward with new even higher ones of their own. "I am very disappointed that some delegations were prepared to compromise their long standing positions," Mr Buchanan-Smith said.

There was at least one other sign of behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing. Belgium was allowed to revalue its green franc rate by 5.8 per cent immediately, something which up to now France had vehemently opposed.

Mr Paul de Keersmaecker, the Belgian Agriculture Minister who presided at the meeting, kept everyone working through the complicated dossier in an effort to clear up as much as possible before the budget negotiations resume. The final package has been approved in its totality now by seven out of the 10 countries although the wine question will still need a good deal of work done on it.

□ Bonn: Herr Schmidt is understood to have conveyed to Mrs Thatcher his disappointment that she has not responded to European support over the Falkland crisis with a more helpful approach to Community problems (Patricia Clough writes).

The West Germans, who have joined the trade embargo against Argentina, are considering a similar move against the Falkland Islands. They are sure that this has not changed the British attitude to the Community. Herr Schmidt did not say this in so many words during his telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher, informed sources said, but he implied it in their discussion of the Falkland crisis and of the EEC budget and agriculture problems.

□ At a press conference here at the end of his three day state visit to Denmark, President Mitterrand, said today that France would not use the Falkland Islands to press solution of the EEC budgetary and agricultural price problems (Christopher Follett writes).

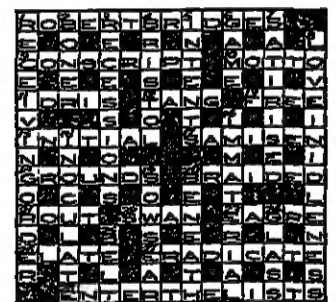
"That would be an unfortunate method," Mitterrand said.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Air Chief Commander, Women's Royal Air Force, attends Air Gunners' Association Bomber Command reunion dinner at Grosvenor House Hotel, London, 6.30.

### Solution of Puzzle No 15,814



### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,820

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The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr. W. S. Allen, 24, Sherlock Road, Cambridge.

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6 Lacking entertainment on night of June 24 (9).

7 Broadcaster delighted to be walking thus? (2,3).

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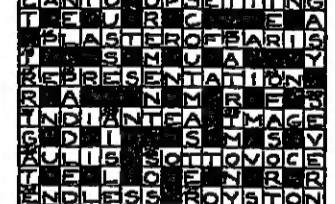
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### May Day

May Day festival, - Victoria Park, E8; Music, theatre, stalls, sideshows and fireworks; from 11.

May Day celebration - The Barbican Centre; 11 to 1 - children's party with dancing, folk music, Punch and Judy; throughout the day - traditional English folk dancing and entertainments.

### Solution of Puzzle No 15,819



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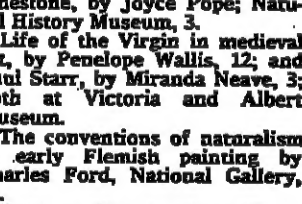
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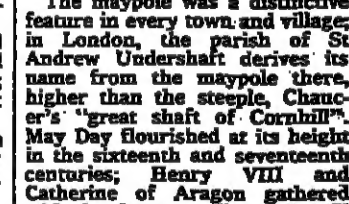
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### In the garden

Herbaceous perennials, delphiniums, peonies and the like, need staking. Pea sticks may be available in country districts but are unobtainable in the towns. So canes and string or wire plant supports are the answer, but do support these plants early before they are beaten down by rain.

Slugs and snails are around in large numbers having apparently survived the cold winter. Put down slug bait, or water the ground around slug's favourite plants like lettuce with a liquid slug killer such as Sluggo. The best control is after if there are pets about, but another application will be needed after heavy rains.

The sun is gaining strength so shading should be applied to a greenhouse. Green plastic blinds may be fitted inside, or shading material such as Coolglass sprayed or painted on the glass outside.

### Sporting fixtures

Football: Full Football League and Scottish League programmes (see page 20).

Rugby Union: John Player Cup Final, Gloucester v. Moseley (Twickenham, 3.00); club matches (see page 20).

Crick: MCC v. Nottinghamshire (Lord's, 11.30 to 6.00); Cambridge University v. Warwickshire (Cambridge, 11.30 to 6.00); Oxford University v. Kent (Oxford, 11.30 to 6.00); Indian Gymkhana XI v. Indians (Osterley, Middlesex, 11.0).

### Anniversaries

Joseph Addison was born at Milston, Wiltshire, 1672, and Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, in Dublin. John Dryden died in London, 1700, and Antonia Dvorak in Prague, 19